The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1872.—TEN PAGES. NUMBER 286.

WASHINGTON.

Ratification of the Supplement Treaty by the Senate.

Minister Schenck Officially Advised of the Vote.

Hostile Indians Collecting at Fort Berthold.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RATIFICATION OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL TREATY

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Senate, after a nine hours' session, to-night reached a final vote on the supplemental treaty, and ratified it by a vote considerably in excess of the required two-thirds. The article, as originally drafted by Earl Granville, was immaterially modified.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Senate, at 9 o'clock this evening, after a continuous executive session of more than nine hours, by the requisite two-thirds vote, advised the President to negotiate an additional article to the Treaty of Washington, on the basis recently proposed by the British Government, though in terms somewhat different from it, but not altering in principle, the amendment being designed to secure a reciprocity of obligation on the part of both Governments without detriment to either, and without placing the United States in the attitude of receding from their position, as in compliance with the requirement of the British Government. The action of the Senate, to-day, is kept more than ordinarily confidential, as Senators had been placed under additional obligation of secrecy; but there is no reason whatever to doubt the truth of the foregoing statement. The President and Secretary Fish were to-night officially advised of the action of the Senate, and a telegram was sent by the latter to Minister Schenck, acquainting him with the facts for the information of the British Government. It is expected that on Monday a response will be received here from London, when the Senate will act upon the additional article to the treaty.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Benjamin F. Smith, Register of the Land Office, at Redwood Falls, Minn.; Wm. H. Kelley, Receiver of Public Moneys at the same place; Isaac L. Peck, Postmaster, at Detroit, Mich.

NOMINATION.

The President has nominated to the Senate Hon. H. Milroy, of Indiana, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory.

THE TARIFF AND TAX BILL.

The bill reported to the Senate, The Committee on Finance proposed that the act shall take effect on July 1 next, instead of January 1. They add on all coal or culm, or such as will pass through a five-eighths inch screen, 40 cents per 28 bushels, 80 lbs. to the bushel. The committee and the Senate clause on lumber, on furniture on cabinet ware and house furniture, and 35 per cent. on all pictures; fruit, shade or ornamental trees, shrubs, plants, and flower seeds, not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent. ad valorem; on garden seeds, 20 per cent. ad valorem; on lead bars or pigs, 2½ cents per lb; on cocoa, 2 cents per pound. The Committee on Finance recommend the following amendments from the present tariff on iron, and on manufactures of iron of which iron is the value, or chief value, and insert in the following: On all iron and steel, and on manufactures of iron and steel of which such iron, or either of them, shall be the component part or chief value, excepting machinery. The Committee place all steel and manufacturers of paper, including bank and other printed matter not specially provided for, under the ten per cent reductions. They cut out what the House provides on the subject. The schedule in the same section, earthenware, glass and glassware, unwrought, including bladen and fullers' earth. The Senate Committee provided that there shall be hereafter collected and paid on merchandise of the growth or produce of the country east of the Cape of Good Hope, except raw cotton and raw wool imported from places west of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* in addition to the duties imposed on any articles when imported directly from the place of their growth or production. The House bill is stricken out, and a new free list inserted, containing the principal elements of both House and Senate free lists, and adding to the book paragraph of the House. The articles ordered so to admit, free of duty, in the English language which shall have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years at the date of importation; books and maps, and charts, especially for the use of the Congressional libraries, and the literary societies and institutions of learning, but more than two copies each invoice; professional books of immigrants; books in the use of families, or persons from a country, if used abroad by them not less than one year, if intended for private use. The free list also includes all horses and cattle for breeding; models of inventions; philosophical apparatus, implements and books, statuary, paintings, drawings, and engravings, specimens of natural history, botany, and mineralogy, and collections of the same; and all other articles designated as to take effect on the first day of next July.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES THREATENED.

A Standing Rock (Dakota) letter to the War Department says there are about 2,500 hostile Indians at or near Fort Berthold, who have declared their intention to oppose the further progress of work on the railroad this season. They have torn up the stakes placed by surveyors in the Heart River Valley. When the Railroad Company shall have established their work to the west side of the Missouri, these Indians contemplate a concentration of their forces for a general hostile movement against the Company's employes. Among those under the following well-known hostile Indian Chiefs: Setting Bull, Red Bear, Iron Dog, Iron Horn, Four Horns, and Big Dog. These Indians are all well-armed and equipped.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 24.

STATEMENT BY MR. SUMNER.

SUMNER called the attention of the Senate to the New York *Times*, representing to have said, in Executive session, that Great Britain should have been promptly notified, when proposed to break up the tribunal, that the would be war. "There is not," said Mr. "a Senator within the sound of my voice does not know that I never uttered a thing—in Executive session or in open—that I have no right to state what I or any- else say in Executive session; but I have a right to vindicate myself against calumnies, and of speeches falsely attributed to me."

KANSAS WAR CLAIMS.

WENT, from the Committee on Military reported a bill to reimburse Kansas, for penses, $237,000.

DISTRICT COURT AT FORT GIBSON.

CLAYTON offered the bill establishing a States District Court at Fort Gibson, Indian territory.

LABOR COMMISSION.

was discussed until the expiration of the ing hour, when the House bill to provide for appointment of a Labor and Wages Commission up as an Unfinished Business.

TARIFF BILL.

SHERMAN moved to lay it on the table, to up the Tariff bill, so as to make the unfinished business, which was agreed to. erman then yielded to Mr. CAMERON, e motion, the Senate went into executive

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AN ALL-NIGHT SESSION.

an all-night session, the House adat half-past 8 this morning, until Mon-

PRIVATE BILL PASSED.

ing a large number of private bills ed A bill to reimburse Wallace, in Lexing- for losses destroyed during the war by State troops between the use as cov- by rebels, came up at 11 o'clock, and pro- strong opposition. On reaching a vote it was carried, no quorum was present during the night it was with great difficulty ught together. In the morning, a sufficient number got together, the bill was adopted—118 to 36.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., May 25.—George Hill, of South Pekin, came home a boy lame for the first time, but did not like the location. Mode of travel, the express train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad for Chicago. He was just getting out of the city limits, the car was standing on the transfer track. At that point the main track. At that point the engine was in the window, and the corner of the empty car struck it, cutting his arm entirely off above the elbow. Dr. Richards was called at once, and he is now doing well.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., May 25.—Jerome T. Wiswell, bookkeeper in the Locomotive Department for the Eastern Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was instantly killed at the depot here this morning, on the arrival of the 8 o'clock passenger train from Chicago. He stepped across the track and was run over by a switch engine going the other way. An inquest exonerated the engineer from blame.

FOREIGN.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 18, *via* HAVANA, May 23.—Congress has approved of the extension of ample facilities to Juarez. All the opposition members abstained from participation in the vote.

The local authorities of Chiapas have assassinated John Jose, a native of Cleveland, O. Other Americans were imprisoned and persecuted and their property despoiled. The reason for these outrages is that the Americans demanded investigation and indemnity before the United States and Mexican Mixed Commission.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, May 24.—The particulars of the engagement reported several days ago, near Camargo, between the Government forces and the revolutionists, received by mail to-night, indicate rather an advantage in favor of the insurgents, who attacked a force sent from Camargo toward Monterey, under General Palacios, and defeated him, capturing two pieces of artillery, and preventing Palacios from further advancing.

The cities and towns under the revolutionists are reported to be subject to the most exacting forced loans, which all classes are compelled to pay.

The United States Commercial Agent at Mier was imprisoned, on the 12th, for not paying a loan, and, at last accounts, had not been released.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, May 23.—Valmaseda has issued the following proclamation:

INSURGENTS: Your chiefs have showed you my proclamation denying pardons, but they failed to show you my proclamation in which I offer pardon. Grant, until May 30, full pardon to black and white soldiers, surrendering with arms; also to heads of families and chiefs of parties surrendering with their commands, excepting Cespedes, Aguamonte, and the other insurgent Generals named.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 25—Evening.—The new Ministry, to be formed by Admiral Topete, will, probably, be constituted as follows: Admiral Topete, President of Council and Minister of War; Opelsgard, Minister of Justice; Eldnagen, Minister of Finance; Canovas, Minister of the Interior; Balaguer, Minister of the Colonies; Aldegret, Minister of Marine. It is understood that Admiral Topete will soon be succeeded in the Ministry of War by Marshal Serrano.

MADRID, May 25.—Carlist bands are still active. They continue severing railroad and telegraphic communication.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 25.—Ferier, Boon and Bandin, the three who were convicted of participation in some of the most outrageous acts of the Commune, were executed this morning at Satory. They exhibited no emotion whatever, and died crying "*Vive la Commune.*"

ILLINOIS.

Murder Trials at Jacksonville.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 25.—The trial of John Buchin, under an indictment for the murder of his own son, Paul Buchin, which had been in progress here for three days past, in the Morgan County Circuit Court, was closed at 1 o'clock this morning, and the jury, after being out until 5 o'clock, returned into Court with their verdict, which was that Buchin was guilty of man-slaughter, and fixing his punishment at imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the term of five years. The verdict gives general satisfaction. The defence set up in the case was insanity, but it was not substantiated by the evidence. This morning, in the Circuit Court, Judge Hodges presiding, the case of the People vs. Henry Hensiee, indicted for the alleged murder of his wife, near Mineir, Tazewell County, on the 24th of November, 1871, was called. The counsel for the people in the case are Hon. William H. Pogue, of Jersey County, States Attorney for this Judicial District; Hon. C. G. Whitney, of Pekin, States Attorney for the Tazewell Judicial Circuit, and Hon. William H. Barnes, of this Jacksonville bar. The counsel for the prisoner are Stevens, Irving and Spencer, of Bloomington, and Hon. J. M. Epler, of Jacksonville. When the case was called, this morning, counsel for the prisoner made application for a continuance, but the application was denied, and the empanelling of a jury commenced. The entire day was consumed in getting a jury, and at 4 o'clock, p. m., on Monday, next the trial will begin. This is a case, the trial of which will be looked to with extraordinary interest by the people of Tazewell and adjacent counties. The prisoner, Henry Hensiee, is a native of Clark County, O., where he was united in marriage to the lady he now stands charged with having murdered. Her maiden name was Thompson. They removed to and resided for some time in DeKalb county, Ind., and some three years since removed to Tazewell county, Ill., and located where the murder is alleged to have taken place. Hensiee is of medium height, weighs about 140, is 45 or 46 years old, has a countenance indicating considerable smartness and intelligence, and evidently of an excitable temperament. During the progress of empanelling the jury, to-day he watched everything passing with the most intense interest, and evidently trayed much trepidation. At times his whole body seemed to be in a tremor. Hensiee has two children, a boy, now 11 years old, and a daughter, 15. They are both here to appear as witnesses for the people. The circumstances of the alleged murder, as follows: On the afternoon of the 24th of November last, Hensiee called at a neighbor's house and stated that he had a few moments before returned from a hunt, and upon entering his dwelling discovered the dead body of his wife, lying head down, on the floor, with a gash in the throat, and blood flowing from wounds in her head, and that she had evidently fallen down stairs and killed herself. Upon an examination of the body it was found that there were five ghastly wounds in the head, either of which, physicians testified before a Coroner's jury, would have resulted fatally. A blanket was discovered up stairs under a stove, with blood and human hair upon it, with which, it is believed, Hensiee committed the murder. When Hensiee informed the neighbor of the death of his wife, he had blood upon his clothes, but explained away by saying he had been dressing some rabbits killed while hunting that morning. The people of Tazewell County believed him guilty of the murder of his wife, and such was the excitement and indignation there that he applied for and obtained a change of venue to this county. In the forenoon of the day of the alleged murder, both Hensiee's children were from home.

IOWA.

Terrible Accident at Dubuque — Three Boys Drowned.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, May 25.—The large town clock building in this city, occupied as a wholesale and retail dry goods store, by John Bell & Co., fell down with a terrible crash about five o'clock this afternoon. Two children of Mrs. Iwanger, aged respectively 9 months and 12 years, were killed. The mother had both legs and an arm broken, and is not expected to live. They were passing on the sidewalk when the building fell. The proprietors and clerks in the store, warned by the cracking of the walls, succeeded in effecting their escape. A lady named Chaney was found under the counter, protected by the falling timber, unhurt. The loss on the building and goods will probably exceed $40,000. The adjoining buildings, occupied as a residence by Dr. James C. Lay, is severely damaged, and will probably have to be taken down. A foundation for a new building was being dug adjoining Bell's store, which caused the crash. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the city, and many narrow escapes from being killed occurred. The citizens have been at work since the fall clearing away the ruins, and, up to this time (9 p. m.), no more bodies have been found.

Three boys, ranging from 10 to 14 years, were drowned in Cat Fish Creek, near this city, this afternoon while in bathing. The body of one was recovered.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—A falling barometer, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, and increasing cloudiness will prevail on Sunday north and west of the Ohio Valley, with, possibly, threatening weather over the upper lake region; partly cloudy weather over New England and the Middle States, with, possibly, threatening weather over the southern portion of the latter; partly cloudy weather over the Southern States. Dangerous winds are not contemplated, but brisk winds are probable for the upper lakes.

The Huston Trial.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A Baltimore despatch says that at the trial of Rev. Dr. Huston yesterday, Miss Driscoll, the alleged seduced, testified that, by arrangement with him she had gone to Huston's house in September, 1870; that when she left his embracure, in his parlor, her virtue was gone. Other testimony as to constant intercourse with her is to be adduced hereafter. The mother of the young lady next appeared, and indulged in a violent outcry against the reverend accused. It is probable all next week will be occupied in taking testimony.

Fatal Accident.

RICHMOND, Va., May 22.—James Batton, Assistant Engineer of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, was killed this afternoon, in the shaft tunnel connecting with the river, by the caving in of the earth while engaged in the location of the course of the tunnel one hundred feet underground. This is the third or fourth accident that has occurred in the last few days, but the first fatal one. Deceased was 26 years of age.

Obsequies of Mayor Baker, of Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 25.—The funeral of Mayor Baker to-day, was the most imposing ever seen in the city. Business was wholly suspended from 12 o'clock till nearly 4. About two hundred vehicles and the members of the several societies, police and fire departments, to the number of several hundred, followed it to the grave. There was no music, and very brief services, the people following in silent grief. The procession was thirty minutes in passing a given point, and was over a mile long. Nearly every member of the bar was in attendance, over half of them marching in the procession.

Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—The planing mill and cedar-ware manufactory of Clement & Dunbar was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $50,000: insurance, $30,000.

INSURANCE.

THE

GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CHICAGO,

Have removed to their New Office,

No. 172 LaSalle-st.

We return thanks for the liberal patronage extended us, and solicit a continuance of the same.

The Highest Price paid in Cash for Claims against

Knickerbocker Insurance Company of Chicago.
Merchants' Insurance Company, of Chicago.
Firemen's Insurance Company, of Chicago.
Germania Insurance Company, of Chicago.
BY A. C. GREENBAUM, 6 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—Adjusted claims against the

Lorillard Insurance Co.

To the amount of $20,000. Apply to W. E. B. TROWBRIDGE, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, Room 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO.,

Of San Francisco, Cal.

Parties having claims against this Company should consult the undersigned, who is authorized to act for said Company. J. L. ROSS, Room 7, State and Madison-sts.

INSURANCE CLAIMS WANTED.

STATE Insurance Company of Chicago.
GARDEN CITY Insurance Company.
Policies bought for cash.
SHUFELDT & HALL,
Attorneys, 22 West Madison-st.

REPUBLIC IN. CERTIFICATES

I will sell or buy the August or December certificates. H. D. STILES,
12 West Madison-st., Room 1.

JEWELRY.

W. M. MAYO,

MANUFACTURING

JEWELLER AND SILVERSMITH,

155 West Madison-st.

Grand opening of WM. H. MAYO's new West Side Jewelry Store, on Sunday, May 27, at 155 West Madison-st., near Halsted. It is not a branch, but the principal retail headquarters, where all the finest Watches, Chains, Diamonds, Silverware, and Table Cutlery, &c., &c., can be obtained at our former low prices. Particular attention paid to repairing fine watches and valuable chronometers. 155 West Madison-st. Also, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty second-st.

GEORGE M'ELWAIN,

Jewelry Parlors,

328 Wabash-av. 328

NEAR CONGRESS-ST.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS.

JUST RECEIVED EX PROPELLER "SCHICKLUNA," FROM MONTREAL,

25,000 FEET

CHANCE'S

26-oz. English Sheet Glass,

22X30 TO 40X60.

FOR SALE IN BOND.

JOHN ALSTON & CO.,

57, 59, AND 61 NORTH DESPLAINES-ST.

GROCERIES.

C. JEVNE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, and GROCERIES,

14 & 16 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.,

[Late 1 and 3 North Clark-st.],

Has just opened a BRANCH STORE at

59 East Kinzie-st.,

For the accommodation of his many friends and customers on the North Side and in the suburban towns along the C. & N. W. and Galena Railroads. Goods delivered in the city and at the depots free of charge. Vessels supplied on short notice, at lowest cash prices.

59 *East Kinzie, and*
14 *& 16 South Halsted.*

BUILDING MATERIALS.

E. DANFORD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

SCREENED & ASSORTED GRAVEL,

Of Very Best Quality

For Pavement and Roofing Purposes,

Have 20 Acres of Fine Gravel with a 20-foot Face. Can Load 30 Cars at Once.

Address E. DANFORD, Geneva, Ill.

PIG IRON.

PIG IRON,

COAL,

AND

FIRE BRICK,

FOR SALE BY

ROGERS & CO.,

124 MARKET-ST.

MEETINGS.

Plumbers, Attention.

We, the undersigned Plumbers, call a mass meeting of the Plumbers of Chicago, to be held at Wall's Hall, corner of Adams and Halsted-sts., on Tuesday evening, May 28, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of Union. [illegible] Cochrane, Jacob Williams, Jr., Patrick O'Donnell, Thomas Harvey, James Rees, Michael King, Peter O'Connor, Thomas Lynam, Peter McGarty, Robert Johnston, George Ensworth, Anthony Hopkins, Robert Sinclair, Patrick Shannon, Patrick Feeley, Michael Foster, James Fraser, David Bales, [illegible] Mcginnes, Thos. Patterson, Thos. O'Brien, Archibald Mcdonald, Thomas Wiggans.

CHICAGO, May 25, 1872.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S

PASSENGER STEAMERS.

DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., Saturday and Sunday excepted, at.....9 a. m.
For Saturday excursion to Milwaukee and return, etc., at.....2 p. m.
DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, at.....7 p. m.
Sunday excepted, at.....7 p. m.
For St. Joseph, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at.....4 p. m.
For Grand Haven, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at.....7 p. m.

DRY GOODS!

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Respectfully invite attention to their large and attractive stock of

DRY GOODS

which they now have in their

Retail Department,

329 W. Madison-st.,

Opposite Aberdeen-st., and near Curtis-st.

These premises, lately extended and enlarged, form now the largest Dry Goods Store on the West Side; and are on the line of Madison-st. cars and stages,—adjacent to Randolph-st. cars by getting off at Curtis-st.,—convenient to Northwestern part of the city by Milwaukee-av. cars, to corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., and convenient to Southwestern part of the city by Blue Island-av. cars, to corner Madison and Halsted-sts.

Prices Always the Lowest!

And an UNSURPASSED assortment of Goods to select from.

The facilities and advantages possessed by us as Importers and Wholesale Dealers are given to our Retail Customers, both in price and variety of assortment.

A large stock of QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS, and other goods for housekeeping purposes, at the low prices, which have made this department of our business so popular.

COTTON SHEETINGS, PILLOW COTTONS, Bleached and Brown SHEETINGS, and other Cotton Domestics, at Wholesale Prices.

FLANNELS and BLANKETS at old prices, notwithstanding heavy advance in prices.

We pay special attention to keeping a large assortment of neatest and best styles in AMERICAN PRINTS.

A full assortment of NEW FRENCH PRINTS, Percales, Dolly Vardens, Printed Batistes, Seersuckers, Scotch Ginghams, Dress and Suiting Linens, &c., &c.

White Piques in a great variety of styles, Victoria Lawns, Organdies, and other White Goods of our own importation.

THE FINEST LINE OF

NEW DRESS GOODS

opened this season, in all the latest and most desirable shades and tints imported, and in the greatest variety of Fabrics, from low-priced goods, at 20 and 25 cents, up to the richest materials. A great variety of Plaid, Striped and Plaid Goods for School Dresses, Polonaise, &c., &c.

We have always on hand a large stock of

BLACK ALPACAS

of the most popular makes, including two brands imperfect by us, and confined exclusively to our house, viz: the "Rising Sun" and "Rose," which, we claim, for quality and cheapness, unequalled. Great bargains in

JAPANESE SILKS.

Special inducements on Black Silks, from good All Silk Gros Grains, at $1.00, up to the richest and most costly goods.

We make the Lowest Prices on LACE CURTAINS in the city, and have the largest stock.

PAISLEY SHAWLS

AT A SACRIFICE.

Handsome New Stripe OTTOMAN SHAWLS, all qualities.

Our Hosiery Department

Contains the fullest and best assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery and Underwear, from low-priced to finest qualities, which we sell at our usual small profits.

Ribbons, Ties, Laces, Gloves, Parasols, and Trimmings, in great variety.

A very fine line of Woollen Goods, for Men's and Boys' Wear, Cassimeres, Cheviots, Tricots, Crepes, Diagonals, &c., at popular prices.

THE POPULAR WEST SIDE

Retail Dry Goods House

OF

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,

328 West Madison-st.,

Will offer the coming week

500 pieces pretty English Oriental Cambrics at 12½c and 15c, that are worth 18c.

300 pieces pretty Grenadines at half their real value.

Several cases Suitings at two and three shillings.

Large numbers of buyers from the extreme South Side limits are daily coming to our established for

RICH SILKS

and

FINE LACES,

that we have reduced

[illegible]

300 pieces Guipure Laces, that we offer 50 per cent less than usual retail price.

Rich Heavy-Colored Silks reduced from $4 to $2.50.

A full assortment of the best makes of Mourning Goods, fully 20 per cent less than usual trade prices.

200 Ottoman Shawls, marked down to $3 each.

Oriental Grenadines, Oriental Jaconets, Dress Goods, Travelling Dress Goods, beautiful Challis, all wool, three shillings that were seven.

For bargains in desirable goods go to

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,

West Side Retail Store,

328 West Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

SCANDINAVIAN

NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $250,000.

FERD. S. WINSLOW.....President
AUGUSTUS JACOBSON.....Vice President
ALEXANDER SILLES.....Cashier
Directors—Ferd. S. Winslow, Nelson, Aldis, Jacobson, J. G. Rutter, F. S. Winslow, F. L. Hawkinson, Mons. Anderson, R. Riddle Roberts.

Local Banking in all its branches. Letters of Credit for travelling and commercial purposes. Cable transfers of funds to London and Paris. Drafts on any part of Europe or New York rates. Negotiation of first-class securities etc.

Olson's Building, cor. LaSalle & Monroe-sts.

Loans on Real Estate.

We are negotiating loans in large and small amounts, not less than $1,000, on real estate in Chicago and vicinity at current rates. Parties wishing loans are requested to bring abstracts, deeds, and such other papers connected with the title as they may have.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
184 Wabash-av.

Insurance Claims.

I shall continue to pay the highest cash price for claims against any of the insolvent insurance companies. J. N. WITHERELL, 335 Wabash-av.

WANTED,

Adjusted claims against the LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, to be taken on account of Subscription to W. E. B. TROWBRIDGE, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, Room 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Washington and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE.

5,000 Chicago Gas and Coke Co. stock.
10,000 National (Elgin) Watch Co. stock.
Chicago City and Cook county Bonds.
A. O. SLAUGHTER,
Pine Street Bar, 120 Wabash-av.

LACES!

RETAIL

Department!

LACES.

Real Chantilly, Guipure, Point and Point Applique, Valenciennes, Brussels, English and French Threads, White and Black Blonds, Black and Colored Yak Laces, Capes, Robes, Points, Sacques and Shawls.

Another lot of those very cheap Real Thread Lace Collars, at 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00. We feel confident in saying to the public that we can show them, in all probability, the Largest and Best Assorted, and Cheapest line of Real Lace Goods in this city or country.

Our Lace Point Sacques and Shawls we specially mention, because we know that we are not surpassed in this particular.

J. V. FARWELL & CO.,

Monroe and Franklin-Sts.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!

HALE & BRO.,

FURNITURE!

10, 12, 14 & 16

FURNITURE!

CANAL-ST.

FURNITURE!

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

KRAMER BROTHERS

(Successors to J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO.),

Have removed to their new, spacious, and elegant Lofts,

Nos. 264 & 266 Madison-st.,

Corner of Market street.

Diagonally opposite Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co.

We are now opening one of the largest and best-assorted stocks of

NOTIONS, HOSIERY,

WHITE GOODS, &c.,

Which we offer to the Trade at popular prices, and to which we invite the attention of close buyers in the city and throughout the Northwest.

Chicago, May 22, 1872.

REMOVAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
101 and 103 LaSalle-street.

I have removed my Bank to its splendid rooms, No. 101 and 103 LaSalle-st., in Leland's Block, where I have two fine and burglar proof vaults, for my own convenience, and for placing of such papers thereto for my depositors as I will continue to carry on the same general

BANKING AND EXCHANGE

business as I have done in this city for the past twenty years, and the public will always find my house, with the same promptness and regularity, ready to give accommodations to parties whom I know to be prompt and responsible.

I hereby call attention to the various branches of my business:

DEPOSITS received from Banks, business men, and individuals.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS issued, payable on demand, and interest paid on time deposits.

MONEY LOANED to depositors at bank rates.

COMMERCIAL PAPER and notes discounted.

ADVANCES made on city and country orders, and consignments.

[illegible] real estate in Cook county.

[illegible]ER, Governments, bonds, and [illegible] and sold.

[illegible] New York and Europe at current rates.

PASSAGE TICKETS to and from Europe, and Letters of Credit issued for travellers to Europe.

Respectfully yours,

LAZARUS SILVERMAN.

FOR SALE.

A lot 50x125, north west corner Paulina-st. and Washington-av., with house and barn, water on premises, good business corner, must be sold at once. Apply on premises or to

KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON,
62 West Madison-st.

THE GENERAL AGENCY OF THE

United States Life Ins. Co.

OF NEW YORK, IS REMOVED TO

23 Central Block,

82 Market-st., Chicago.

MISS KATE O'BRIEN

Has removed her Dressmaking Rooms to

337 West Adams-st.

REMOVAL.

We have this day removed our office and sales room to No. 18 South Clark-st.

ALBERT E. NEELY & CO.

REMOVAL.

SNYDACKER & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Money to loan on real estate and other good securities.

No. 172 LaSalle-st., (Bryan Block.)

REMOVAL.

DUNHAM & ROIT, Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, have removed to their old location, 248 South Water-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS

AND

ORGANS.

I will offer for the next few days, previous to removal, a large stock of PIANOS and ORGANS at greatly reduced prices.

New Pianos and Organs to rent, or for sale, on monthly payments.

W. W. KIMBALL,

310 MICHIGAN-AV.

Bet. Sixteenth & Eighteenth-sts.

CARPETS

E. F. Hollister & Co.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

CARPETING.

In order to accommodate our many friends in each division of the city, we shall, on and after MONDAY, MAY 27, offer our entire WHOLESALE STOCK in the store, Nos. 184 and 186 MONROE-ST., between La Salle and Wells-sts., at

RETAIL,

at the lowest possible prices.

Parties wishing Carpets are invited to call and examine the largest and choicest assortment in the city of every quality of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS and MATTINGS.

Young's line of South Side Omnibuses pass the store.

Our stock at 10 and 12 CANAL-ST., near Randolph, also full in every department, of CARPET, CURTAIN and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

E. F. HOLLISTER & CO.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS & MATTINGS

AS CHEAP

As any House in the City. Give us a call.

S. NICKERSON,

178 & 180 E. Madison-st.

REFRIGERATORS.

KEEP COOL!

AND SAVE YOUR WEALTH.

Refrigerators!
Water Coolers!
Ice Chests!
Housekeeping Goods!
Magee's Cook Stoves!
Filter Wells!

TILLOTSON BROS.

183 Michigan-av.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE

MEDIUM AND FINE,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

RUDOLPH & THOMALEN,

153 West Washington-st.,

Between Union and Halsted-sts.

Fashionable

FURNITURE,

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.

353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 23d-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for vacant dwellings.

TO RENT.

To Rent.

FINE OFFICES

IN THE

Brinkworth Building,

73 & 75 MONROE-ST.

Fine Light and Moderate Rents.

Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 285 Madison-st., or Room 1 at the Building.

TO RENT

Offices in the new Portland Block, fine large rooms, well arranged for Banking, Insurance, Real Estate, and Law Offices.

Apply to T. LYMAN, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO RENT

Four-Story and basement Store, 40 by 90, No. 12 and 14 Dearborn-st. Apply to ROGERS & CO., 144 Market-st.

TO RENT.

Store Nos. 140 and 142 State-st. An elegant iron and marble front store, with vaults. Well lighted with alley at the side, and a 25-foot alley in the rear. Inquire of D. REW & NEWBURY, Rooms 9 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT.

We have to offer a first-class manufactory or storage warehouse, with dock privileges, largest size of building, that will be made fire-proof if desired, within five blocks of Lake-st., with all conveniences required for basket, M[illegible] rental. Apply immediately to KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, 62 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

Engine & Boiler

FOR SALE.

Lately used by the Sands Ale Brewing Co., are located by the fire; boiler, 5 feet diameter, 16 feet long, with 68-inch flues, and all fittings complete; engine, 10x24 inch cylinder, all in good order. Can be seen at the rooms, corner Pearson and Pine-sts., adjoining Water Works.

FOR SALE.

200 feet of new Oshkosh Picket Fence, in quantities to suit purchasers. Inquire of H. MOORE, No. 34 North Clinton-st., Room 1, second floor.

REAL ESTATE.

Special Investments

At the Real Estate Office of

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,

376 State-st.

We have now for sale, for a few days only, 97x208 feet on Forty-ninth-st., just east of Drexel-av. Boulevard.

200 feet on the Drexel-av. Boulevard, corner of Forty-sixth-st., east front.

200 feet on Forty-seventh-st., between the Boulevard and Egandale-av.

235 feet on Egandale-av., northwest corner Forty-seventh-st.

The entire block bounded by Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts., Drexel and Cottage Grove-avs.

66x208 ft., south front, on Forty-ninth-st., between Greenwood and Woodlawn-avs.

332x660 ft., fronting on South Park Boulevard and Vincennes-road.

220x187, east front, on Calumet-av., between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-st., near the entrance to the Park.

210x212 northeast corner Railroad-av. and Seventy-fifth-st., all high beautiful ground, within a short distance of Mr. Fisk's residence on the lake shore; very cheap for cash.

Acre Property

FOR SALE BY

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.

5 acres north of Fifty-seventh-st., fronting the Park and Indiana-av.

5 acres fronting Twelfth-st. and Campbell-av.

10 acres adjoining the Artesian Well, just south of Division-st., and near Western-av.

5 acres south of Fullerton-av., fronting Milwaukee-av.

10 acres fronting Lake-st., and east of Central Park.

5 acres fronting Fullerton-av. and Racine Road.

4 acres fronting the Canal, and the Columbus & Indiana Central R. R.

5 acres fronting Western-av., the Canal, Columbus & Indiana Central R. R., and the Boulevard.

Wm. D. Kerfoot & Co.,

89 East Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1854)

THE

National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE:

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engraves and Prints

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

Dividend Notice.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INS. CO., OF N. Y.—A first dividend of twenty per cent on adjusted claims against the Excelsior F. Ins. Co., of N. Y., will be paid at our office on presentation of policies, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO., 10 Metropolitan-court.

After May 31 at 5 and 6 Bryan Block.

CHICAGO WOOL HOUSE!

WOOL.

Now receiving choice lots of SCOURED, TUB, FLEECE-WASHED, and UNWASHED. For sale at market values.

Purchasers invited to inspect some very handsome lots now offered. ENOS BROWN & CO.,

121 Michigan-av.

KEEP POSTED!

COLBURN, Confectioner and Ice Cream Manufacturer, 638 West Lake-st.,

Sells the best Ice Cream ever made, to families at 40 cents per quart; Church and Sunday School Festivals at 30 cents per quart. Also Ice Cream Saloon attached. Manufactured by Tingley's New Patent Freezer, for which I am agent.

GRAND OPENING!

Ladies' and Gents' Ice Cream Parlors, Oysters, Fruits, Candies, &c.

LEONI & SMITH,

56 West Madison-st., on Saturday night, with a splendid fresh and fine stock of everything in their line for ladies and gentlemen. Wines and Cigars. Don't forget the place, 56 West Madison-st.

Lace Curtains.

We have the finest lines of Lace and Nottingham Curtains in the city. We sell cheap. Please call on us at our new store, No. 187 Twenty-second-st.

J. P. STONE & CO.

NOVELTY AND ART EXHIBITION,

140 Halsted-st., opposite Academy of Music.

Great Sale of Chromos, Steel Engravings, etc., at less than publishers' prices, for a few days.

Revere House.II

Mr. J. H. GRAY solicits the patronage of the traveling public, and would say that he has opened a first-class house at No. 615 South Canal-st., and will spare no pains for the comfort of his patrons.

Tracing Cloth

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13 and 15 North Dearborn-st., and 241 Wabash-av.

A Foreign Tour.

An experienced teacher (A. M., Harvard University), offers his services as Tutor, or Companion for a Summer trip to Europe. Best references. Address M. WATKINS, 49 West Randolph-st.

McArts' Eureka Shirts

Pronounced by all who have tried them to fit like a kid glove, and to wear equal to any shirt in the world. Can be had at the new store, 122 West Madison-st., (up stairs), six doors east of former location.

PASSPORTS OBTAINED.

Persons going to Europe can now obtain their Passports by calling at United States Commissioner Stenson W. King's office, 167 Madison-st., near LaSalle.

MUNGER'S

LAUNDRY,

OFFICES—211 State,

DECORATION DAY.

Meeting of the Committee on Memorial of Soldiers' Graves—Transaction of Important Business.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee appointed to make arrangements for decorating the graves of soldiers on Decoration Day was held in the lecture room of the First Baptist Church last evening. Dr. Emmons occupied the chair. The attendance was not very large.

Major Woods, from the Sub-Committee on Transportation, reported that arrangements had been made with the Northwestern Railroad Company for a special train to stop at Rose Hill and Calvary. Excursionists will be charged only half-fares—25 cents for the round trip. Tickets would have to be purchased before entering the cars, in order to let the benefit of the reduction to the Superintendents of Police had agreed to detail a sergeant and thirty policemen to accompany the train and preserve order. Permission had been obtained from the Calvary Cemetery Trustees to conduct whatever ceremonies within the grounds that may be thought proper. The Rose Hill authorities had not been consulted yet, but he understood that there would be no objection offered.

The other Committees reported progress, and asked for further time, which was granted.

Major Woods moved that the Committee of three be appointed to contract for, or see that a stand is erected at Rose Hill.

The motion was carried, and Major Woods, Captain Healey, and C. S. Squires were appointed as the Committee.

Mrs. Colonel Sullivan stated that the lady clerks in the Post Office intended to contribute $20 for flowers.

On motion, Messrs. Rumley, Woods, and Squires, and Miss Patterson and Mrs. Colonel Eastman, were added to the Finance Committee.

Mrs. Colonel Mulligan suggested that ladies be requested to assemble from their pulpits today that an invitation was extended to all ladies to participate in the decorations, and to request that all flowers will be received.

The Chair announced that there will be a meeting of the Finance Committee, at the City Treasurer's office, at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

The subjoined notice will be read in the different churches to-day:

The annual Decoration Day occurs on Thursday, May 30, and will be observed by many who love to do honor to the memory of the heroic dead of our army and navy. The members of this congregation are requested to contribute flowers or means where with to buy them for this purpose, and to send the same to the Decoration Committee at the Post Office on Tuesday, Wednesday, or early Thursday morning.

The Chair stated that efforts were being made all over the country to make the coming Decoration Day a memorable one, and he hoped the people of Chicago would be as enthusiastic in the matter as the people of the East.

It was suggested that the officers of banks, etc., be requested to close their places of business on Friday, and the matter was referred to Mayor Medill, with power to act. Charles Tilton, Esq., to see if they could not induce city officers and others to have a general holiday.

The ladies of Rose Hill Cemetery Association will meet at the Post Office at 12 o'clock on Monday.

The Committee then adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

THE JUNK DEALERS.

The Legitimate Dealers Organize a Protective Association—Some Facts About the Business—Those Engaged Therein—The Junk Ordinance.

Junk dealers have existed since the world began, in all cities of metropolitan pretensions. They represent no contemptible part in the commercial interests of the world. Of those doing a legitimate business in this city, there are about twenty-five. The aggregate amount of their annual sales does not fall short of two millions. Of these, the peripatetic vendors, those who have no regular place of business, and cannot be found when looked for, there are perhaps, two hundred more. The articles coming under the general head of "junk," are old iron, lead, copper, brass, rags, paper, and old rope. They are collected from houses, streets, and alleys by a set of itinerants, numbering in all about three hundred. Two-thirds of those have wagons; the rest are pedestrians. They generally pay over piles of refuse, and search the gutters diligently, carrying bags to receive the collections which they make. The latter are chiefly Poles and Bohemians, who make from 75 cents to $1.50 per day. Those who own wagons make more, and, sometimes, quite business with considerable fortune.

The dealers, who consider themselves to be doing a legitimate business, and from whom trade is principally formed a protective association, which was formed by them. They have recently formed a similar union, of which George R. McClellan is President, Albert Felsenthal Secretary, and Wilson Williams Treasurer. They claim that their object is to protect themselves from dishonest men, and to get the repeal of certain objectionable portions of the ordinance recently passed regarding them. By this ordinance they are forbidden to purchase from a minor. This, they think, interferes with their rights, minors being often the only persons sent to them to effect sales of refuse. They allege that the legitimate dealers are not responsible for the robberies committed. They take out licenses and give bonds. To this they make no objection. But they say that there are three or four hundred persons in the city buying junk that have no licenses, and no regular places of business. These are principally among the foundries, who buy, asking no questions for conscience's sake, and the rest of the time keeping at once into the furnace, where it is speedily beyond the power of identification.

The Junk Dealers' Protective Association met for the first time at 84 Lake street, and perfected their organization. A constitution and by-laws were duly adopted. Any person of good character will be admitted, and it will be the special effort of every member to preserve the good name of the craft. A petition embodying their grievances will be prepared and presented to the Council, and a pressure will be brought to bear upon that body in all legitimate ways, until the prayer of the petitioners is granted.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Partial Examination of Leo Canman, Accused of Opening Letters and Extracting their Contents.

Leo Canman, the alleged defaulting registry clerk in the Post Office, was brought before the United States Commissioner Hoyne for examination, yesterday. The accused was charged with opening registered letters and abstracting money in their contents. His general appearance, and the uneasy manner in which he conducted himself, indicated that he deeply felt the danger and disgrace of his position. He was accompanied by his young wife, who looked troubled and depressed. A large number of Post Office officials were present at the trial. Mr. Van Arman appeared for the prisoner, and Judge Dyer, the United States District attorney, presented the case for the Government. The evidence adduced by the prosecution went to show that R. J. Blastner, Superintendent of Mails in the Post Office, had detailed Assistant Postmaster Squires to watch Canman, who was suspected of dishonesty. On Tuesday morning Mr. Blastner noticed a chance eye to a hole in the ceiling directly over the room wherein Canman was at work, and saw him remove three letters from his pocket and slip them into packages which were ready for the foreign mails. He notified Mr. Squires of the fact, and the latter called in the Post Master's room, where he was confronted by some of the head men of the office, Chief Clerk Stewart among the rest. The latter observed that Canman, while sitting on a sofa, took something from his pocket and put it in his mouth. He asked the young man what the article was, but he denied having taken anything from his pocket. Stewart, however, knew that he was telling a falsehood, forcibly examined him, and found that he had secreted a small roll of bank bills in his mouth, which had evidently been abstracted from the foreign letters which Blastner had seen Canman replace in his pocket. Special Agent Wood also examined the prisoner, while in the Postmaster's room, and discovered upon him a sum of money which he could not explain. Canman was then taken before Commissioner Hoyne, and the examination continued the case to an indefinite time in order to allow the production of other important witnesses. The prisoner's bail was reduced from $10,000 to $5,000.

Ready-Made Clothing and Merchant Tailoring.

Of a piece with the marvellous rate of Chicago's rebuilding is the energy and enterprise manifested by her merchants and business men in their preparation for a renewal of their fluctuating trade. No better instance could be cited than is found in the splendid new clothing house, called the Grand Central, at Nos. 143 and 145 State street, just south of Madison street. Chicago could boast of some fine establishments of the kind before the fire, but the Grand Central, a pioneer in the burnt district, is far finer than any clothing store which was ever fitted up in the city. It occupies a frontage of 50 feet on State street, with a depth of 120 feet, and is spacious and commodious throughout. It is filled with a mammoth stock of ready-made clothing, gents' furnishing goods, hats, caps, etc. Every conceivable style of cloth, cut, and make is up in the very latest and most fashionable styles, so that a man may be fitted and suited to perfection. It would be impossible to have a more neat and nobby a suit complete can be turned out for $10, and the managers of Chicago will not be long in finding it out. The Grand Central Clothing House can and will sell them good goods, tastefully and durably put together, at prices which defy competition. Indeed, the manufacturing connections of the establishment are such that they may almost be said to have a "corner" on ready-made cloth, both in style, quality, and price.

The basis of friends of Mr. L. W. Rouse will be gratified to learn that he has almost recovered from the illness which threatened to be fatal, and has connected himself with the Grand Central Clothing House, where he will undertake the control of the grand loft in the great fire. The name alone of L. W. Rouse is a tower of strength in the trade, as a first-class tailoring and ready-made clothing. He was for years connected with the firm of G. T. Baldtin & Co., succeeding to the proprietorship of the concern, where he built up a high popularity and success in his elegant establishment in The Tribune Building before the fire, and where he will undertake the control of the new establishment in the clothing department of the Grand Central Society. It is the design of Mr. Rouse to make the Grand Central one of the most popular ready-made goods house in merchant tailoring. He proposes to carry the largest stock of goods in the city, and through his connections with European manufacturers will give prior advantages in the matter of prices. His personal friends, and the public, are invited to visit the establishment.

A Jewelry Palace.

One is increasing rapidly on the West side. The latest accession to the business houses of this region is the jewelry palace of W. F. Mayo, No. 18 West Madison street, which will be removed to the pebble to-morrow. Mr. Mayo's large and elegant establishment, formerly at the corner of Madison and State streets, will be remembered by all. Since the fire he has bought the corner of South avenue and Twenty-second street, but finding a lower rate of insurance and prospects on this side, he has found it necessary to yield to their solicitations, and has located himself at the place mentioned. The new place is not a branch of the South Side store, but an independent establishment, newly furnished and appointed in every detail as a retail house. The stock is there in large, and well adapted to the trade. The stock is large, and full in all departments of newly imported articles of every description and unique character. The assortment of watches, chronometers, chains, jewels and jewelry of all descriptions is full and complete. Among the recent importations are vases and statuary of Florentine and Istindiel marble of beautiful design, elaborate and perfect workmanship, after the designs of the best artists. The silver plate is all new and truly artistic in design, combining the wearing qualities of the establishment complete, and one of the best features is, that the same reduction of prices will prevail as before.

A Magnificent Tailoring Establishment.

The well known establishment of Mathews & Mason, Merchant Tailors, No. 241 Wabash avenue, is one of the finest in the city. The apartments devoted to their business are extensive, commodious, and fitted up in a style of elegance seldom equalled. They show that the fire has not diminished the energy of their firm, which is fully abreast of the progress of the times. Everything is arranged according to desire for a first-class tailoring establishment. The men employed are artists in their business, educated in good fit, skills and correctness of style, and can impart knowledge of all the changes in style and fashion. Here all kinds of garments are furnished, being made in the very best manner, on the premises, and under the direct supervision of members of the firm, who give their personal attention to the work. Wedding and party suits are a specialty of this firm, and satisfaction of all work is guaranteed. The number is 241 Wabash avenue.

A Card.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Attempts are being made in various quarters to appropriate some of the reputation of the "Buck & Rayner Mineral Water," by imitating the name and style which we have been for years past expending money and time in making popular. We wish to notify the public that our process for carbonating the waters of "The Spa" is peculiarly our own; that we do not supply any other house in Chicago, and that all our waters are drawn through Baker Tin, Glass, and pure silver pipes, thereby insuring our customers against poisonous results of lead or copper. The most delicate tests will not produce the merest trace of any base metal. For the very good reason that no such metal can by any possibility come in contact with the water. BUCK & RAYNER.

Cor. State and Madison, and State and Sixteenth streets.

A False Impression

should always be corrected, E. H. Fish, No. 864 West Madison street, manufacturer of and dealer in ice creams, candies, etc., desires to state that he has no connection with any other house manufacturing cream. His principal agents are at No. 620 West Lake street, and No. 107 South Halsted street. No goods sold or delivered on Sunday. His regular hours are from 7 a.m. has excited the envy of other firms, who seek to make capital therefrom. His magnificent ice cream parlors at No. 3 4 West Madison street (up stairs) will be open next Tuesday afternoon and evening, the net proceeds to apply to the organ fund of the Second Baptist Church.

Chickering's Square Grand.

We desire to call the attention of the public to this truly elegant piano. The tone is rich, full, strong, and clear; the bass deep and mellow, while the upper notes are brilliant and sparkling, yet soft and liquid. The full strength, when brought out under the hands of a competent performer, is most wonderful. For concert purposes this piano is one of the peripatetic vendors. The Messrs. Reed, of the Temple of Music, at No. 81 Sixteenth street, have a Chickering that has been in constant use forty-eight years, and is still quite a piano.

A Paying Investment for Young Men.

In these days of intense business activity, competition becomes great, and the smartest man gets ahead. A young man to be successful must be burnished up, and have the rough edges taken off by a thorough, systematic course of practical study. A good, active, well-educated brain, with skilful hands, and the necessary force power to back them up, is the best capital for the best paying business. An auxiliary medium for the acquirement of these requisites to success is the Bryant & Stratton Business College, of this city, located on the northeast corner of Twenty-second street and Indiana avenue.

Clarke, Layton & Co.

Clarke, Layton & Co., the real estate firm, are still at No. 1376 State street, and they claim to have now the finest list of property for sale, both by the acre and single lot, to be found in any one office in the city. Call and see them before making investments. To merchants doing building men, and men of small means generally, it is enough to say, go to Clarke, Layton & Co., and they will surely get a bargain. Prices and terms given are reasonable. A. M. TRUESDELL, 176 West Madison st., of basement 167 Twenty-second st.

Guipure Laces at One Dollar a Yard.

We shall have a special lace sale on Monday, at which time we will exhibit a fresh supply of those bargains in real Guipure thread laces, from the same bankrupt sale as those we disposed of. We will sell a wide Guipure lace for 81 per yard. We will also offer an elegant assortment of black silks at a great reduction from regular value. By examination of these goods we will convince you that they are very cheap. HUTCHINS & PALMER, No. 905 State, near Twentieth street.

Boots and Shoes.

Harkins, the boot and shoe dealer, No. 811 State street, and No. 177 West Madison street, is one of the most popular dealers in boots and shoes to be found anywhere. His name is so linked with boots and shoes as to be inseparable. His stores are daily crowded with the best class of trade, and a first-class article at extremely low prices. For boots and shoes go to Harkins', at No. 811 State street, or No. 177 West Madison street.

B. Thomas, Jr.,

dealer in guns, pistols, and sporting goods, before the fire at No. 43 Clark street, since at No. 133 West Randolph street, has removed to his elegant store No. 69 West Madison street. Parties wishing goods in his line will do well to call and see his stock. Guns, pistols, fishing tackle, and full equipment for sportsmen can be found at this establishment.

M. Campbell.

M. Campbell's Parisian Gold and Crystal Palace, filled with French hair goods, and all the varieties of the day, is now open, and he will be pleased to see his old friends and citizens in general. The establishment must be seen to be appreciated, as no description can do it justice. The Queen of Fashion, No. 945 State street, corner of Twentieth street, opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s.

Proposition to Reduce Rents.

The Empire Combination Parlor Bedstead accommodates room and enables you to reduce the expense of rent. Every sleeping room a parlor, and every parlor at pleasure. An elegant piece of furniture; the marvel of the times. Have you seen it? Sold on instalments, if desired. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., No. 861 Madison street and No. 973 Wabash avenue.

Boston Peace Jubilee.

The Chicago Mendelssohn Society for the International Jubilee, will hold their next rehearsal at Lyon & Healy's music store, corner of Wabash avenue and Sixteenth street, on Monday evening next. As only a few more rehearsals will be given, it is desirable that all should be present. Railroad tickets can be obtained of Mr. Lyon.

Residence Lots at Auction.

To-morrow afternoon, W. A. Butters & Co. will hold a sale of desirable property, located at Englewood, and in Hinsdale, at their salesrooms, Nos. 85 and 87 South Canal street.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Money was steady at 5@6 per cent.

Gold was dull at 112¾@112¾. Loans were from 2 to 6 per cent for carrying.

The clearings were $27,000,000. Exports to-day, $4,000 000; exports for the week, $4,175,000.

Government were strong and higher.

State bonds were dull.

The bank statement is favorable. The loans have decreased $2,112,800; the specie increased $236,800; the legal tenders increased $2,501,300; the deposits increased $3,197,200, and the circulation decreased $60,100.

Stocks, with but few exceptions, opened steady at a decline of ½@1 right's prices. Erie and Indiana Central were heavy. The former, opening at 69, sold down to 68¾. Indiana Central opened at 46¾, and sold down to 46 before noon. Pacific Mail opened at 78, sold down to 76¾ and rallied to 77¾ on the call. Down to 1 p. m. the market was heavy and weak, with sales as low as 76¾. Western Union, 78¾, and Indiana Central, 39¾. After the bank statement became known the entire market rallied, and prices advanced, the market closing strong at the better prices.

Sterling, 109¾.

Following were the rates:

Coupons, '81	115½	Coupons, '67	114¾
Coupons, '64	115½	Coupons, '68	115¾
Coupons, '65	115¾	Coupons, '65	115¾
Coupons, '65, old issue	115¾	Currency 6s	118¾
Coupons, new	115	New 5s	115¾

State bonds:

Missouris	96½	Old Virginias	48
Old Tennessees	70	Old N. Carolinas	33
New Tennessees	71	New N. Carolinas	30½
New Virginias	60		

Stocks closed:

Canton	56	St. Paul	37½
W. U. Telegraph	78¾	St. Paul preferred	78¾
Quicksilver	36½	Wabash	75
Quicksilver preferred	68	Wabash preferred	97
Wells & Fargo Ex	95	Fort Wayne	97
American Express	70½	Terre Haute	21
United States Ex	58	Terre Haute preferred	50
Pacific Mail	77¾	Chicago & Alton	110
New York Central	97½	Chicago & Alton preferred	115
N. Y. Central scrip	90½	Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97½
Erie	69	C. C. & C.	99
Erie preferred	82	C. C. & C. preferred	102
Hudson River	120	Chicago & Rock Island	102½
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	46¾
Michigan Central	114½	Illinois Central	150
Lake Shore	97½	Illinois Central scrip	130½
Northwestern	74½	Union Pacific bonds	92½
Northwestern pfd	84	Union Pacific bonds, 1895	103½
Panama	119	C. C. & Ind'p'ls	100½
New Jersey Cent	104½	B. Hartford & Erie	94

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 25 (5 P.M.)—Consols, money, 93¾; account, 93¾. Bonds, '67, 90¾; '65, 91¼; '62, 90½; 10-40's 89.

FRANKFORT, May 25.—Bonds of '62, 86½.

PARIS, May 25.—Rentes, 62f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—Cotton, firm; middling uplands, 11¾; Orleans, 11¾d.; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. Corn, 29s. Red winter wheat, 10s. 3d. Corn, 29s. 6d. Pork, 82s. 6d. Lard, 57s. 6d. Cheese, 60s. Provisions unchanged. Middling, 30s. Short ribs, 34s. Tar pentine, 35s.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—Beeves—Receipts, 4,000. Some very fine cattle were included in the day's receipts; a no 30 loads Illinois-fed Texans. The market was active and strong for cattle; a very fair market was active and strong for sheep; a moderate trade in lambs, at an easy tone. Prices are no better, being about 10 to 50 cents lower than last week. Buy 1,000 head at 6½@7½c; 200 head at 7½@8c; 200 head at 8@8½c; 200 head at 8½@9c; 400 head at 9@9½c; 200 head at 9½@10c; 200 head at 10@10½c; 200 head at 10½@11c; 200 head at 11@11½c; 200 head at 11½@12c; 200 head at 12@12½c; 200 head at 12½@13c; 200 head at 13@13½c; 200 head at 13½@14c; 200 head at

STRASBURG UNIVERSITY.

...ening—Ceremonies on the Occasion.

...April 20) Correspondence of the London ...Daily News.

...University of Strasburg which ...Moller, in the name of the Emperor ...y, will hand over to-morrow to the ...r de Bruech. The University of ...was instituted in the year 1567, ...the men of the First Revolution ...it in 1793, that it should not nur... ...ysticism to combat with their ... of Celtic domination ...the world, it had made ...putation second to no university ...rope. Founded by Jacob Sturm, the ...Governor of Strasburg, and by ...storm, the great Latinist, it had ...on the roll of its professors such ...as Scheppiin, Schweighaeuser, Thomas ...Oberlin, Christopher Koch, the ...e exponent of the true principles of in... ...tional law; Gerhard, the chemist, whose ...s has not been dimmed by the great ...who have followed him in the science; ...chen Semmidt.

...ersity of France let the Univer... ...while it annexed the town, but it ...ressed by the men of the First Re... ...ght its remnants finally disappeared ...th centralization system of Napoleon. ...stituted the University of Paris, the ...parent of the French educational ...s, in which were affiliated the prin... ...l colleges or academies. One of ... was (and has been till the recent ...frontier) the Academy of Strasburg, ...ing the provinces of Alsace and Lor... ...and the districts of Dijon and Mont... ...and having affiliated to it in its turn ...local academies and high schools ...in the provinces named. The Acade... ...Strasburg had not unambitious con... ...tion if its practice had but come up to ...profession. It was divided into five ...ties—Protestant theology, medicine, ...ics, and letters. The machinery was ...ent on the face of it, but it did not ...there was no life, vigor, or liberty. ...emy was a hole-and-corner affair of ...ism, patronage, and nepotism. The ...ssorships may be said to have been ...itary, no matter what were the qualifi... ...as to long as the politics were pliant ...th. And the result was, as your Berlin ...espondent truly stated the other day, a ...tard of learning in comparison with ...which holds good in Germany in many ...s held to be imperative components ...eral education, the young Alsatians ...erribly deficient: so much so that ...s has to be made in competing ...rileges which are earned by the ...ounths by dint of higher acquire... ...The idea of reconstituting the Ger... ...versity of Strasburg, as well as ...r share of the burden in carrying ...arrangements which now so happily ...completion, belong, I believe, to ...Roggenbach, late Minister of State ...s. This public spirited energetic ...man has had able coadjutors in ef... ...ing the settlement of the details, and to ...by the list of professors ...services have been secured and ...Variety and range of the ...ts on which lectures are to be ...ght the University of Strasburg will ...s impart instruction of a character ...ceded in any university in Europe, and ...ot equalled in many. The first re... ...of the University is the venerable Dr. de ...ch, who has been dean of the faculty of ...logy in the now superseded French ...em since 1804. His appointment must ...garded as a delicate and conciliа... ...compliment to the province recently ...red to Germany, and as another step in ...ana direction several of the colleagues ...e can have been incorporated into the ...brilliant professoriate. The facul... ...to be taught in the University are the ...s those which comprised the curri... ...m of the old academy, but the ramifi... ...of topics to be lectured on is much ...er, while many of the professors are of ...pecs fame, and all in the first rank in ...ny to which each has specially de... ...himself.

...summer session of the present year ...from to-morrow to the 15th of August. ...ant stated that at first there will be ...0 students, and a large number in ...ea. With the session until the machine ...into full working order, which will ...ub; be the case in advance of the open... ...the winter session. Strong, and, as it ...s, justifiable hopes are entertained that ...mmediately a large influx of students from ...the countries of Europe as well as ...America, and the public-spirited and ...intentioned gentlemen who have ...ed so energetically for its reconstitu... ...would regard it as a misfortune if it did ...ome somewhat of a cosmopolitan ...acter, for, as they sagaciously observe, ...erm students chiefly frequent it, the ...s leading the youth of Alsace ...Lorraine to avail themselves of its ...antages will be a protracted task, ...ing as long as the last shred of ...ap but unnatural and certainly existing ...pathy on the part of the latter to the ...mer shall continue to endure; whereas ...y will require little persuasion to come ...the line of the same manner with ...ng men from England, America, Switzer... ...and Russia, even if the German is a ...ject of the happy family! There will ...e College life in connection with ...University, and the future prosperity of ...e students are to reside in lodgings ...the town, which are plentiful at very ...dente prices. Strasburg has not particu... ...ly the vine in the neighborhood, ...of its own necessaries of life, from bread to house room, which ...s occurred in Germany since the war, as a ...uit parity of the "milliards," parity of ...s great impulse to national prosperity. ...es are very moderate. The cost of ...rtriculation is 40 francs; of any ...ven course of lectures for a session ...om four to six hours weekly, 25 francs. ...ept medical classes ...necessitate dissection or microscopic ...chemical subjects and experiments, for ...ch of which there is a charge of 50 francs ...ne. The charges for the degree of ...D. are to be 300 francs. At the ceremony ...o-morrow there will be present deputa... ...s of professors and students from each of ...e universities in which there are lectures ...German language, comprehending not ...e the universities of Germany, but uni... ...ities also in Switzerland, Austria, and ...ssia. No invitations were forwarded to ...universities where no lectures are ...ven in the German language. There ...urally existed a keen desire that ...e Universities of Great Britain and of ...ce should be formally represented on ...occasion, and this impulse was strong to ...ade invitations. But a highly credita... ...delicacy intervened. It was felt that ...e University of Paris would not regard ...any complacency an invitation sent to ...t institution, and it was judged better ...even to give color for irritation by send... ...ons. But if France was not invited, ...there could be the universities of other ...ntries; and so it came about that no... ...tations were issued to any save the uni... ...ties as fulfilling the conditions I have ...ned.

...WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The ceremony ...nnected with the reopening of the univer... ...y have taken place in the court-yard ...the Schloss, which had been roofed in, ...ored, and decorated for the occasion. On ...walls, which were covered with partic... ...hangings, were the names and arms ...the chief towns in Alsace and German ...raine. There was a full orchestra and ...ge choir, below which was the rostrum, with ...e Professors forming the deputation. The ...rman military and civil authorities and the ...ver and Corporation of Strasburg were in ...r places. Behind there was a gathering ...more than 6,000 persons—officers, stu... ...ts and civilians. When the procession ...d the deputations had entered, Herr Von ...ustein, the civil Governor of Alsace-Lor... ...ine, rose, and in the name of the Em... ...ror of Germany handed the charter of the ...rasburg University to Dr. Brusch, the ...ident. He made the same time a ...ogram from the Prince Imperial of Ger... ...ny, wishing prosperity to the university ...s name of himself and his consort. ...e Rector delivered a brief reply expressive ...hat he, after which the "Creation" ...Beethoven was played by the orchestra ...sung by the choir.

...Priesser Springer, of Bonn, then mounted ...e rostrum, and delivered a long and ele... ...oration on the literary and scientific ...istry of Strasburg University in the olden ...concluding by predicting a noble ca... ...for the University now reconstructed. ...ords other speeches and some music, ...the ceremony terminated about 1:30. ...ing the visitors present were Generals ...ecky, Hartman, the Governor of Stras... ...and the Hereditary Prince of Hesse... ...stadt.

...the afternoon there was a grand dinner, ...ided over by Herr von Moller as repre... ...ting the Emperor; General Hartmann ...as a toast to the Health of the German ...monarch;" Herr von Moller proposed the ...sburg University, to which the Rector ...plied. Herr von Roggenbach gave "Al... ...Lorraine, and the future Prosperity of ...e Province," to which the Count Dork... ...itz, an Alsatian, responded. The Count ...n gave the toast of the foreign guests. ...Reinold gave "The City of Stras... ..." but the Mayor was not present to ...d. There were other toasts, and the pro... ...ings were most animated, but very har... ...ious.

How Poe's "Annabel Lee" Came to be Published.

"Tad Pooles," in the Home Journal.

A pleasant little story of John R. Thomp... ...and Edgar A. Poe appears in the "Gos... ...p" corner of *Lippincott's Magazine* for May. ...obably the readers of the *Home Journal*—...pecially those who "Rhode" upon the ...or of "The Raven"—have already enjoyed ...account of poor Poe's "thirteen juleps" ...d the grateful titillation of the midriff ...ated by his frantic efforts of the French ...randy, taken neat. But the anecdote re... ...ds me of another one, which I do not ...ink to have seen in print; perhaps ...you can find space for it.

While Mr. Thompson was conducting the ...thern *Literary Messenger*, Poe was a regu... ...r visitor to the editorial sanctum of that ...excellent magazine—or, rather, he was an ...casionally irregular dropper-in in his normal ...ondition being, so to speak, always absent, ...if judged by the ordinary human stan... ...ds. Generally under the combined in... ...nce of the gentle frenzy and of strong al... ...holic stimulants, he was likewise colleg... ...for a perpetual impecuniosity. Money ...ed to drill holes through his pockets, ...by some curious inversion of the laws ...ature, the hard cash he was able to ob...tain (for his day was the day of gold and silver) underwent a summary process of liquefaction. Like an excellent sponge, he was always absorbent and soon dry.

One day entering Thompson's room—the scene in which the *bagio* with the fine French brandy stood—Poe requested a small loan, saying that he had received a sudden call to Philadelphia, and was out of funds—"would Mr. Thompson oblige him with five dollars?"

The editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger* was accustomed to Poe's peculiar ways, met the demand with the easy grace and open hand for which he is noted; and Poe, bowing his thanks, retreated toward the door; but, pausing at the threshold, he carelessly flung to Thompson a small bit of writing, with the remark:

"By the way, Thompson, there is a little thing I knocked off last night—*it's not much*, but you've been very kind to me, and perhaps you can make room for it somewhere in the magazine!"—saying which he turned and left.

Thompson opened the paper and found the manuscript of "Annabel Lee"—one of the most charming of love-songs. It appeared in the next number of the *Southern Literary Messenger*. Thompson, I believe, still preserves the autograph copy as a memento of Poe.

LOVE WITHOUT NONSENSE.

Not a Bit Like a Novel.

Once upon a time there was a fair young maiden, whose name was Mary, although they called her Moll, for short. She wasn't a tall, dark-eyed maiden, with clear, transparent skin, and lips like cherries, and cheeks suffused with blushes. She didn't have glossy black hair, sweeping back in wavy tresses from her queenly brow, and her form wasn't a bit like Hebe's. (No, there were none of these things. On the contrary, she was short and thin, and had red hair and freckles, and she also sported snaggle teeth, and wore pads; but still she was a right nice girl, and there was a young man who fell in love with her, and his name was Bill, although his friends called him William when they wanted to hurt his feelings, for he didn't like it much. He wasn't fine-looking, and had neither curly brown hair nor a moustache. Not much. Bill had himself out on soap-locks, and wore a goatee that he had dyed twice a week.

Now, this Bill was in love with Mary, but did he go and make a deliberate ass of himself, I say, he, say, go in a grove with her, and in the soft moonlight, by the streamlet that murmured sweetly by, and with the tender zephyr sighing through the foliage, fall down on his knees, seize her jewelled hand, and breathe his deep affection in the tender accents of fond attachment, and swear, "by you bright orb above us, she, I

The Chicago Tribune.

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Sunday Morning, May 26, 1872.

OGLESBY ON REFORM.

Governor Oglesby is a speaker of fine voice, excellent lungs, trumpet voice, and occasional humor. He regards it as essential to his election as Governor that the people of Illinois shall keep on hating those of Virginia, North Carolina, and the other Southern States, under their generic classification of "Rebels," at least until after this election. This part from this policy, which may be called the whole, a small cake on his part. The warm-hearted gentleman of honorable parts, and the means to keep his office is the point to be made admits that Springfield speech, he tries to make it appear that Johnson's "My Policy" party is the Liberal Republicans. He

[illegible] as Vice President, became President the Republican party was not [illegible] needed a leader, and there- [illegible] yet up a new organization [illegible] I will confess I can't see. [illegible] I will purify the Republican party, [illegible] not the moral courage to call [illegible] as my principles, pull off [illegible] outrageous and me he called [illegible] a Johnson Republican [illegible] a Liberal Republican. He intended to purify the party— [illegible] abishment under the roof of [illegible] use. His undertook to run it [illegible] ase the people better. But [illegible] took him by the nape and pitched him out of the first hole in the wall. [illegible] applause.] It is a dangerous thing to attempt to make the Republican party better than God made it. (Cheers.) It is a very dangerous thing to undertake to tamper with the wisdom and good sense of the great people who have been tried in the fearful ordeal of civil war. You had better let it alone, and stand in the ranks of the great army of freemen. [Applause.] We propose to let no party, no organization purify us. [Laughter.] We purify ourselves. (Cheers.) We are the best judges of the pure thing. [Laughter and cheers.]

A brief statement of the facts will show that this story does not tell to good advantage for the Grant side. Johnson did not intend, when he entered office, to split with the Republican party, any more than Grant has intended to do so. Johnson's split with the party arose from his adopting a policy of reconstruction on the basis of the white vote only, which policy, being started by "our Republican President," was, for two years, sustained by the regular Republican State Conventions, and by all that class of Republicans whose politics consist in voting the straight Republican ticket and asking no questions. The first to oppose Johnson's policy were THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which attacked it the morning after Johnson's North Carolina Reconstruction Proclamation was issued; the New York *Independent*, under Tilton; General Palmer, then in Kentucky; Carl Schurz, Charles Sumner, the New York *Tribune*, Gratz Brown, the *Westliche Post*; and, not long afterward, Lyman Trumbull and Wm. Pitt Fessenden. These are the influences which one by one became assailants of Johnson on the ground that his policy was despotic, usurping the powers of Congress, and unwise in itself. The very same influences now lead the Cincinnati movement against Grant, and they lead it on the same grounds and with the same wisdom and sincerity. On the contrary, the regular State Conventions, with Morton, Banks, and Murphy, and other leaders, most of whom are now with Grant, insisted on maintaining the unity of the party by indorsing Johnson. The milk-and-water journals of the order of *Forney's Press* and *Chronicle*, and the Chicago *Evening Journal*, clung to Johnson, denying that impartial suffrage was a Republican doctrine or intent, and howling at the Chicago and New York TRIBUNES, Sumner and Palmer, as mischievous agencies, intent on breaking up the Republican party. In the midst of this turmoil it suddenly began to be found out that the anti-Johnson wing of the Republican party was in the majority. Then forthwith the party dropped its President, came over to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S position, and at length lashed itself into such an indignation against Johnson (three years after his real blunders were committed, and two years after he had ceased to possess any power for harm) that they demanded his removal from office, and would think no man a Republican who did not think Johnson a criminal. The present Liberal leaders, including ourselves, began the revolution in the sentiments of the Republican party which led to Johnson's overthrow. We were satisfied when his political overthrow was accomplished, without setting a precedent which would enable a Congress at any time to remove a President who disagreed with it in politics.

When Johnson found the Republican party moving out from under him, under the lead of THE TRIBUNE, Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, Gratz Brown, and so on, he fell back on the support of the New York *Times*, now Grant's organ, and the Democratic party. These, however, could not save him, and "My Policy" failed. The Southern States were reconstructed, not on the basis of the vote only, but on the basis of impartial suffrage, urged in the year 1865 by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, almost, if not quite, alone among the daily press of the country. The sound convictions we had embraced triumphed alike over party and whippers-in of parties, and are now part of the Constitution of the United States. Had we held back until the trimmers, who fill State Conventions, had advanced to our policy, we should have been reconstructing the Southern States on the "Rebel" vote only to this day. And, now that Impartial Suffrage is accomplished, we insist that Amnesty shall be also. By Amnesty we mean that henceforth neither the Government nor political parties shall recognize any distinction in political rights between those who were for the Union and those who were against it. Let the reconciliation be complete, immediate, hearty, and perfect.

To this, General Oglesby, as a politician, demurs, his real reason being, we presume, that he thinks the Republican voters want to indulge in the luxury of hating a little longer. But the result we aim at is a sound and inevitable one, and, like all sound policies, will sooner or later be understood and accepted. Then it will lift into power the party advocating it, whether it be the Republican or the Democratic. We prefer that it should triumph in the persons of those eminent Republicans, Greeley and Brown. But, if there are Oglesbys enough to prevent this in 1872, then in 1876 it will triumph, probably, in the persons of a straight Democratic ticket.

We hold, therefore, that it is a dangerous thing not to keep on purifying and reforming the Republican party. Only those who fearlessly perform this service, as we have done, are worthy to be called Republicans. All others are mere camp-followers.

It is evident that the woman of England is riled over the result of the recent debate in Parliament touching the suffrage question, and especially against the majority who voted to throw out the Woman's Disability bill. At a meeting of the Central Committee of the National Society for Promoting Woman's Suffrage, held shortly after the debate, a very general determination was manifested not to pay taxes unless they had a vote. One lady, Miss Bell, said that last year she refused to pay taxes, and allowed the authorities to come and take the furniture. This year others were going to do the same. She found that tables and chairs had more effect with some persons than principles. It was not, of course, pleasant for single women and widows to have to send to their houses on the last for nine days, but she was bound to say that the man put in possession of his house behaved admirably; he was very fond of reading, especially Shakespeare. In this regard, however, English women differ from Americans. A man proposing to stay nine days in a house with a single woman or widow, reading Shakespeare and looking after her tables and chairs, would either get driven out before the first day was over, at the end of a broomstick, or he would marry the single woman or widow before the nine days were over, and read Shakespeare to her, and take care of her tables and chairs, all the rest of her life.

STRIKE OF THE ABSTRACT-MAKERS.

The "strike" of the abstract-makers, by practically refusing to furnish abstracts, will not, we think, prove to be the best device for compelling the county to buy their books. It is more likely to injure the sale of their books, by revealing the extent to which our real estate owners and dealers can, if they choose, get along without them. Of nearly every tract or plat in the city there are abstracts preserved and in the hands of private owners. Each of those abstracts supplies the early title for every other lot in the same plat, and leaves only the later links in the chain to be supplied. These are all within the knowledge of living witnesses, residing here in Chicago, and can be established if need be by affidavits, to the satisfaction of a lawyer examining the title, or can be proved in Court in a proceeding to establish title under the Burnt Records law. Such evidence would be equivalent to or better than the abstract books. The abstracts obtainable from these books are at best incomplete in certain respects which are essential to enable a lawyer to form a judgment concerning the title. These omitted particulars must now be supplied by outside proof, and, where this must be obtained at all, it frequently would be no more trouble to prove the chain of title than the missing points.

Again, many of our real estate owners are of such financial responsibility, present and prospective, that a warranty deed from them is a better assurance of title than an abstract for whose errors nobody would be financially responsible. A great deal of property in Chicago has always changed hands on the strength of such warranties, and will continue to do so.

Whether it is practicable to enforce at law the provision in the Burnt Records bill, that the owners of these abstracts shall, like common carriers, hotel-keepers, and other classes of business, be obliged to accommodate the public on the payment of fair charges, we do not at present decide. It has two sides to it, and may, perhaps, come before the Courts. We have no doubt, however, that, if real estate owners combine to inform each other concerning titles, and facilitate the supply of missing links and points in their neighbors' titles, it will be found that the public are much less dependent on the abstract-makers than has been supposed.

We do not oppose the purchase of the books by the County Commissioners at a fair value. Nor do we question the natural right of the owners of these abstract books to hold them as private property saved from the conflagration by great and even heroic effort. We do not question their right to set such price upon them as they choose, and to make such charge for abstracts as they choose. But we do think that, if by reciprocal accommodation this purchase is delayed for a few months, it will be found that the county can do without them altogether. What we do object to is the effort to drive the County Commissioners into one trade, by stopping all the real estate dealers and borrowers in Chicago from making their trades. We do not think that ought to succeed.

THE GAS QUESTION.

The Mayor and Common Council have been for some weeks considering the question of gas supply. It is proposed to provide means and safeguards by which the city can be protected against unjust measurement in the quantity and quality of gas consumed. Action is called for, also, upon the application of several companies asking the franchise of laying pipes, manufacturing gas, and generally carrying on the business of furnishing the city and its inhabitants with illuminating gas. The Mayor, Corporation Counsel, Gas Committees, the attorneys for the several new Companies, and the representatives of the South Side Company, have had several sessions, trying to prepare an ordinance to meet all the difficulties of the case. This ordinance is to be presented to the Common Council, on Monday night, for action thereon.

There are two sides to this question, and the representatives of the public interests have an important duty to perform. The great end sought by the public is the best supply of illuminating gas at the least cost. The constancy of the supply and the excellence of the quality of the gas are items of great importance. Inferior gas is a fraud on the public, which should not be paid for; insufficiency of supply is not only a fraud, but an injury, for which there should be prompt redress in pecuniary damages. Cheapness is indispensable. In large cities, gas is hardly less essential to the business and comfort of the people than water. Without it, many branches of business would be sorely inconvenienced. That it is not now generally used is due to the cut-throat policy of the Gas Companies, which renders it a luxury so expensive as to be beyond the reach of a large portion of the people. It may not be generally known, but the fact is true, that the consumers of gas do not equal the non-consumers residing on streets where the pipes are laid. The Gas Companies admit that if every building took gas they could afford to furnish it at a greatly reduced rate; but obstinately, and blindly persisting in the policy of all monopolies, to extort the largest amount of money for the least possible service, they persist in demanding such rates for gas as forbid its general use. Those who are compelled to use gas have to pay for the gas which the remaining part of the community do not take. The Gas Companies, especially the old Company, have made themselves odious by the contempt with which they have treated public complaints. They would prefer to spend $40,000 to bribe the Common Council than expend half that sum to accommodate the public. They have acted as men holding a monopoly, and, therefore, in a condition to defy the public.

It is now proposed to organize other Companies, and all that these Companies need is the privilege of using the streets, alleys, and avenues of the city, in which to lay their mains, and from which they are to supply those who take gas. Competition in the supply is expected to reduce the price. Ordinarily competition will have this effect, but it is not always the rule in the case of Gas Companies. In 1857-'8, the great gas monopoly was omnipotent and overbearing in Chicago, and it was voted to open the door to a new Gas Company in order to have competition, and, consequently, cheap gas. Lake street and some other streets were torn up and an additional line of gas pipes was laid, but the end of it was, that the two Gas Companies divided the city between them, and advanced the price of gas to consumers. The public were taxed in an increased cost of gas to pay the price for which one Company sold a part of its "territory" to the new one. In order to help this "competition," the Legislature of the State afterward interposed to set aside the contract price, and allowed the new Company an addition to the prices for gas supplied to the city.

We wish the public to understand the fact, that the two Companies now existing have, in 1872, perhaps six times the number of consumers that the one Company had when it sold out part of its territory to the new Company, and that these companies can now afford to admit two additional Companies, and in the end each of the four Companies have more customers than the original Company had in 1857, when it was making possibly 40 per cent per annum profit. To admit new companies, therefore, without any restrictions, does not invite competition; it merely compels the present Companies to part with some of the present territory for a considerable portion of their profits. A combination by them, and that permits a combination by them, and that compels the consumers of gas shall be taxed to pay the price of their own further enslavement.

To these conditions, or any other conditions precluding the possibility of collusion, we do not understand the Companies now applying for admission make any objection. They do object, however, to the stipulation that no new Company shall demand more than $3.25 per thousand feet of gas furnished their customers, under penalties which amount to forfeiture of their property. The object of giving admission to new Companies is to get cheap gas, and, unless the public are protected in that particular, the end sought is defeated. But the penalty is excessive, so great, indeed, as to amount to prohibition. The penalty for over-charging should be either a fine, or, at most, a provision enabling the city to take the property at a valuation.

The City Council owe it to the public they represent, who are helpless victims in the hands of monopolies, to offer to capital and enterprise every facility, and every encouragement, and the most liberal terms to engage in the manufacture and supply of gas to this city. We want good gas, plenty of gas, and, above all, cheap gas. Any person who exhibits evidence of means and good faith, and who will stipulate to furnish gas at not exceeding a reasonable rate, under proper penalties, ought to be welcomed and treated as a public benefactor. In the present ordinance there are certain restrictions as to the illuminating power of the gas to be supplied, which are, perhaps, extravagant, and ought to be modified. When the city has secured good faith, real capital, and a guaranty for cheap gas, then it can afford to be liberal in the extreme. Companies not offering these can hardly claim to be competing Companies.

CHEAP SUBURBAN TRAINS.

Last year Mr. Quincy petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature for cheap morning and evening railroad trains to and from Boston. In his argument before the Railroad Committee, he assumed that a recent decision of the Supreme Court authorized the Legislature to grant his request, and contended that this power ought, justly, to be exercised, thus obliging the railroad to somewhat compensate a large class whose tenements had been taken from them, by eminent domain, for the benefit of those corporations, compelling them to seek more distant homes. On the ground of public expediency he maintained that it would lessen crime and disease by inducing many of the lower class to abandon the alleys and vicious associations of the city, and secure for themselves virtuous and healthy homes in the suburbs. His application failed; but, on its renewal, this year, by a member from Newton, a bill was passed which prescribes that

> Every railroad corporation or party owning or controlling a railroad running out from Boston, shall furnish, daily, a morning train in, and an evening train out, or suitable cars attached to other trains, and leaving Boston at about 6 o'clock in the forenoon and afternoon, or at such hours as may be fixed by the Railroad Commissioners, for distances not exceeding 18 miles; and for such trains they shall furnish, yearly, season tickets at a rate not exceeding $3 per mile per year, good once a day each way for six days in a week, and quarterly tickets not exceeding 1c per quarter per mile: *provided*, that the number of persons making application therefor shall not be less than two hundred.

The precedent for these cheap morning and evening trains was established by the British Government, which inserts, in all future railway charters, a provision insuring a certain number of low-priced trains for the convenience of working people. The Boston and Providence Railway management, not many years ago, inaugurated cheap morning and evening trains for mechanics resident along their line within half-a-dozen miles of Boston. They proved a success the first year, and, in the third year were the most profitable trains on the road. The result was such a development of the suburban population that, for miles west of the city, the growing villages have sprung into connected cities, and yield so large a local traffic that a third track is being laid to accommodate the immense business.

The overcrowded population of our commercial centres need suburban homes; and, as population follows facilities, cheap fares and frequent trains are the desiderata. When the Illinois Central Company first put on the Hyde Park train, one car was sufficient for the regular travel. Now five cars are regularly crowded. True, all are not paying passengers. Many of them are "passes," but the public are not to be blamed for that. Let the example of the Boston & Providence Road be followed, whose managers refuse to issue any passes. Then, every dwelling-house located on the line of our several roads will yield an average traffic of $100 per annum to the railways; and, if a wise policy obtain, even more than that will be realized. Low fares pay. Let one Company charge double for its commutation tickets, and ten times as many people will locate on the cheaper line. The difference in the cost of hauling three or ten cars to and from the city, with the power of the long train, well filled, at reduced fares, is four times greater.

The average cost, per mile run, of three of the railways diverging from Chicago, is about 70 cents. The receipts from three carloads of commutation passengers at $60 would be $10,800 per annum. The expense, at say five miles each way during a year of 312 days, would be $2,184, leaving a net profit of $8,616. With a train three times as long, running the same distance, with treble as many passengers, at one-half the above commutation price, the receipts would be $16,200; and, deducting the operating expenses at the average before stated, it would leave a profit of $14,016. Some railroad managers take the view of the matter here presented, but, unfortunately for the stockholders and public alike, others do not, and, as a consequence, legislation is resorted to for the remedy of what a little foresight and wisdom would easily and satisfactorily avert.

WOMEN'S WAGES.

We have received the third annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor of the State of Massachusetts, covering the period from March 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872. The volume contains 600 printed pages, and is replete with interest. From its many tables we compile a few leading facts:

Estimating five bushels of wheat as necessary for each inhabitant, the returns show a constantly growing deficit in that product in the State. In 1850, the wheat produced in Massachusetts was 2,963,617 bushels, and, in 1870, 1,720,763,—showing, with the increase of population, a deficiency of 5,710,539 bushels, equal to 78 per cent of the amount required. The only crops that have increased are tobacco and orchard and market-garden products. The value of live stock has nearly doubled in twenty years. There is a marked decrease in butter, cheese, hay, and potatoes. The cash value of farms has decreased $7,000,000 since 1860.

Farming has ceased to be profitable. Instances of efforts to raise corn show that it can be done at a cost of $3 per bushel. Farm hands, none of them very experienced, receive average wages as follows: Men, per month, with board, $27.50; without board, $44.82; women, per month, with board, $12.17; without board, $26.50; children, with board, $8.40; without board, $16.50. Ten hours' work. Women are generally employed in the dairy and housework. Of the men employed in the fisheries, the average time is four and one-half months in the year, and the average earnings $483. Coach, hack, and omnibus drivers average $12 per week; teamsters about $13 per week.

In the matter of women's wages, it appears that those employed in domestic service are, all things considered, the best paid. They receive, with good board and comfortable lodging, the following average wages per week: Cooks, $7.50; chambermaids, $4.29; general housework, $3.50; nurseries, $4; parlor girls, $4.40; table-girls, $4.40; seamstresses, $5.33. Average annual earnings, over board and lodging, $247.50. In hotels, the wages are higher, averaging $8.28 each per week. Girls employed in stores are thus rated: Average wages per week, without board or lodging: Bookkeepers, $7.70; saleswomen, $6.35; price of board, $4.35. Girls employed in saloons, confectioneries, &c., are much better paid than those in other stores. The women and girls employed in manufacturing bed comforts and linen average $4.33 per week, work 60 hours, and have work only half the year. Those making boys' clothing earn $4.88 per week, and have 34 weeks' work in the year; those doing custom work earn an average of $6.28. Making bugle trimmings, $4.77 per week, with 20 weeks' work in the year; making caps and silk hats, average $8 per week, and have 24 weeks' work. Cardigan jackets, $4 per week, 30 weeks' work in the year. Corset-makers average $8.50 per week, 34 weeks' work; dolls' clothing, average $3.50 per week. Dress and cloak making, earnings range from $15 to $4.50; average, $7.77 on wholesale, and $6.93 on custom; season, 34 weeks. Dress trimmings, average wages $6 per week, and season lasts 16 weeks. Furs, and gloves, and mittens, average $3.50 per week for season of 30 weeks. Hoop skirts average $5; season of 50 weeks. Infants' and ladies' under-clothing, machine operators from $6.00 to $10.00 per week; season of 16 weeks. Ladies' collars, $6; season of 16 weeks. Men's clothing, wholesale, the average range according to the branch of the work from $5.57 to $8.72 per week, for a season of 30 weeks. For custom work the general average is $8.72, and the season 34 weeks.

Milliners' weekly wages range from $3 to $13, and the busy season is 16 weeks. Paper collars, average $4 per week for 30 weeks. Shirts—the wages range from $10 for cutters to $3 for general work, the average being $6.96, and the season 39 weeks. Straw goods, $5.20 per week for 24 weeks. The workers in fancy articles receive, average: Book-clasps, $8; carpet-bags, $6; china decorators, $7; fans, $4; papier mache, $8; portfolios, $10; perfumery, $5; jewelry, $7.43; bonnet-bleacheries, $6.50; chairs, $5.

It will be noticed that in nearly all these occupations the work is only for a short season in each; that the girls or women have to go from one thing to the other, and thus lose many weeks' wages. The Commissioners report, as applicable to this whole population, the following horrible facts:

> The rooms in which they work are low in ceiling, receiving ventilation from windows opening on alleys where the sun never shines, three and four flights of stairs, with no accommodations whatever. Most of these women live in boarding and lodging houses, the best parlor or family room, or the privilege of the wash-room, the denial of which necessitates them to turn the lodging-room into sitting and wash-rooms, often without fire, or the needful accommodations of the sleeping-room." Many of these women (in lodging-houses) take their meals cold in their rooms, as there are no facilities for a fire unless furnished by themselves. Living dull times there is much anxiety and want experienced while in pursuit of work. It is not uncommon for them to live weeks without tasting meat, tea, or coffee. One instance came to our notice of a girl who had not tasted meat, butter, cheese, tea, or coffee for seven weeks. This was during the busiest season of her work, to entail her carpenter that she might have enough from her weekly wages of $7 to defray her rent during the weeks of late enforced idleness. "The sanitary condition of most boarding and lodging houses in which these low-paid working women are obliged to live, is bad, and a law should be enforced that would make it practically impossible for such houses to exist, or compel landlords owning them and who cannot furnish exorbitant rents, to put them in a comfortable a condition as the stables of their horses.

Wages in laundries range from $18 to $6 per week. Matches are made by women and children, the former receiving $6, and the latter $2, and work 10 hours. Oil cloth, $1.25 per day. Paper mills average wages, $1 per day; season, 5 months. Rattan goods, women earnings, $6; children, $4 per week. Suspender-makers—children earn from $2 to $3 per week. Twine and cordage, women, $7; children, $4. Tassels average $4.50. Woollen carpets, $2.65 for children; $3.84 for youths; $7.40 for women, per week. A table giving the average weekly earnings of women employed in 40 miscellaneous occupations, including book-binders, umbrella-makers, bonnet-framers, hair-pickers, paper-bags, paper-shades, show sums ranging from $3.50 to $9. Women earn on shoes an average of $10.38, and work for 34 weeks; as compositors, $8; as proof-readers, $8.33; makers of rosettes, $3.28. In most of these occupations the women and girls are paid by the piece; the figures we have given in such cases are the earnings of those who labor industriously. The average price of board is $4.50 per week; these in lodging-houses may live cheaper, but at the loss of even the scanty comforts of the cheap boarding-houses. Fire in their sleeping-rooms is an unheard of luxury.

From this it will be seen that, with the exception of a few skilled persons, the women and girls employed in domestic service get as great wages, for no longer hours of labor, with the best and most comfortable food and lodging, as the working women who have out of their earnings to pay an average of $4.50 per week for indifferent food and lodging. The latter class, therefore, live in the most precarious way, almost wholly excluded from the home relation, while those at domestic service can, as a general thing, save four-fifths of their wages.

THE COFFIN-MAKERS' STRIKE.

And now come the coffin-makers, striking for higher wages, and threatening to drive no more nails into our last tenement if they are not paid what they demand. It is not enough that man, worm of the dust, must be perplexed and worried in life, must be reminded at every turn that this is a vale of tears and that all is vanity, but, even after he is dead and no longer exposed to tailors' bills, and house rents, and butchers' bills, and pew rents, and servant-ealism, and the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to, there is still a class of men left who can worry his ghost. The deeds that men do live after them, but the coffin-maker projects his deeds beyond the confines of mortality, before he passes those confines himself. It is not enough that the brick-layer will not lay any more bricks except on the basis of eight hours; that the carpenter will not shove his plane and saw except for increased wages; that the calciminer and the plastefer will leave your walls in the rough, unless you accede to their demands; that the lather will not employ his transcendent genius in driving nails for less than $4 per day; and that even the kitchen-maids have commenced measuring their talent by the money they can get, instead of gauging their money by their talent; but now the coffin-maker steps in, and add to the sum total of human misery by striking, when they know that the unhealthy season is at hand, and that their business will be brisk. It is a grave offence, in retaliation for which, it is the plain duty of every man, woman, and child to go to bed early, rise with the lark, stop eating cucumbers, bathe daily, keep a good conscience by going to church once a Sunday, repair the sewerage, eschew over-ripe vegetables, and keep his temper sweet, in order that he may be villainously healthy, and keep out of the hands of the coffin-maker as long as possible. Any man who will eat green apples, or daily with cabbages, when the coffin-makers are on a strike, ought not to complain, because he is directly encouraging them in their unreasonable practices; but at the same time he ought not to prejudice the rest of the community, by helping to increase their funeral expenses.

The coffin-makers of New York, however, who have inaugurated this strike, are evidently in clover of the tallest description. They have made their demands at an opportune moment. Three vessels have arrived from European ports, loaded down to their guards with diseases of various descriptions. Two have cargoes of small-pox, and the third an assorted cargo of small-pox, measles, scarlet-fever, and other infectious diseases. With the home supply of disease, which will be very large, as New York never was so filthy as it is now, this sudden accession of foreign articles will overstock the market and reverse the laws of supply and demand, by making the demand simply enormous, and the trade of the coffin-maker of the briskest sort. It is a grim joke for Manhattan to have small-pox, etc., dumped down at its door by the wholesale, and then have the coffin-maker refuse to go to work, unless his wages are increased and he is allowed to work less hours than before. So far as each person is individually concerned, he would probably prefer that the coffin-maker should not work at all, and would not feel aggrieved if he were forever free to dispense with his services, but unfortunately he is not allowed to exercise his preferences. He is at the mercy of this man, whose only profit accrues from his fellow when the latter is of no further use to the rest of mankind, except to fill our memories, blessed or unblessed, as the case may be. It would seem, therefore, that he should have some compunction in his dealings with his fellows, and not make his coffin such a hard case. But the New York coffin-maker does not seem to have any such compunctions. He has scented his prey afar off, like the vulture, and he is as inexorable as the master in whose service he works. We hope, however, that the authorities will bring every hygienic resource to bear to operate against him. We hope that quarantine regulations will be enforced more rigidly than ever, and that those unfortunate emigrants, who have been eating soap, instead of applying it to the purification of their outward persons, will hereafter be fed upon more nutritious diet. We are antagonistic enough to coffin-makers' strikes to hope that not a man, woman, or child in New York will die for fifty years to come, except that class of individuals who need hanging.

It adds to the aggravation of these proceedings, that funeral costs are already so expensive that the mortuary tax is excessively onerous to a poor man. The tax increases according to the wealth of a man. It costs more to put a miser under the clod than he would have been willing to spend upon himself at any time during life. What with the expenses of coffin and coffin-keys, ornamentations, floral devices, carriages, the funeral-baked meats, the music, the hired mourners, and the monument, the late departed pays more for his exit than for his entrance into life, his marriage, or any other social event. Fashion is relentless on this score, and even the poorest laborer, who all his life, has dragged on foot to his daily labor, must have fifteen or twenty carriages to take him to his long home, with only the small satisfaction of knowing that at last he is as good, and as rich, and as powerful as Croesus, who sleeps next door to him.

We can, however, only protest against the coffin-maker and his strike. We see no escape from his clutches. We can resist the bricklayer by not building houses. We can offset the calciminer by refusing to whiten our walls. We can checkmate the carpenter by doing our own work. But, unfortunately—as far as our pockets are concerned—we have got to die, and we have got to be buried, and, if the coffin-maker persists in his demands, we know of no way in which we can refuse to patronize him.

PEWS AND PEW RENTS.

The pew question has arisen in the English Parliament, and has been settled very much on the American plan. Lord Nelson introduced a bill in which it was enacted that the promoters of new churches might declare that the seats in them should be free and unappropriated forever. An amendment to this clause was moved and carried, which expunged the words "forever," substituting a given period, and likewise leaving it to the discretion of the Bishop and the patron to modify the terms of the trust, according as seemed expedient to them. Still another amendment was carried providing that, in churches where seats have been appropriated, persons unprovided with seats can be assigned to those which are unoccupied at the commencement of services. This is substantially the American plan, and is undoubtedly preferable to making the whole area of a church free to all comers. In churches where the worshippers are upon terms of social equality, free pews would work admirably; but in wealthy churches, where some worshippers are millionaires and others are of the middling class, or perhaps poor, the social inequalities would crop out very offensively in the scramble for seats, and the result would be an immediate division of the church,—the wealthy classes seceding and setting up for themselves, where they could enjoy the same exclusiveness that they do in their homes or at the opera. The English, however, do not take kindly to the amendment which allows visitors to sit in unoccupied seats. On this point the *Pall Mall Budget* says:

> Every one knows the extreme jealousy which prevails on this subject in country villages. To arrange the precedence of the guests at a public dinner is a trifling task compared with arranging the precedence of farm-house pews. If Mrs. O.'s husband's pew is put just below, instead of just above, Mrs. D.'s husband's pew, the chances are that the former lady and her spouse betake themselves to Little Bethel, where they are made much of. We do not envy the churchwardens who should act upon Lord Grey's amendment were it to become law, even in our large towns. In the country it would be impossible to do so. We have heard of a rich farmer who turned Dissenter and built a chapel in his village because his landlord required him to drive coals. But this vindictive scheme would be nothing to the vengeance of a lower who, coming in after the "Venite," should find his pew already filled. Who that knows the British farmer cannot picture to himself his face at such a moment?

We fancy, however, that the British farmer will become accustomed to finding people in his pew after a time, and that he will not become a Non-conformist on that account. The remedy is in his own hands. He should go to church before the Venite, and thus head off the stranger. In this country, the matter of pew occupancy is of little account. It is the pew rent that grinds. The best Christian will grumble at paying pew rent, which he would cheerfully pay if the bill only came in some other shape. If the value of pew rentals could be accumulated *via* the subscription box, or some other manner, it would undoubtedly be a very welcome innovation. Rent, even of a pew, is vulgar to a millionaire, and the name is odious to a poor man, who invariably associates rents with extortion.

We learn that Mr. James H. Runnion, late of the *Times*, and Mr. E. B. Wright, formerly of THE TRIBUNE, and latterly of the Evening Press Association at Washington, have purchased a pretty large interest in the *Evening Post* of this city, and will shortly connect themselves with both the editorial and business management of that paper.

Mr. Runnion is widely known as one of the most accomplished journalists of the city. Mr. Wright has had less experience, but has developed superior ability, united to a high order of culture. Either of them would be regarded, by any competent editor, as a valuable addition to his staff. Both of them are gentlemen of the truest type. We wish them all success in their new endeavors, and we have no doubt they will achieve it.

All the Grant organs of this city having had their say about the circulation of THE TRIBUNE, and having thus published an item of some public interest, we beg to inform them that the circulation of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is now larger—

1st. Than it was one year ago at this time;
2d. Larger than it was before the fire;
3d. Larger than it was before the Cincinnati Convention.

The five Grant organs are simply competing with each other in the same field, and cutting each other's throats, so far as circulation goes. This is evidenced by the decline in the *Times* circulation, which was recently admitted in its own columns. When the five Grant organs get another item of equal public interest, we will pay some attention to it.

THOUGHTS ON MONEY.

Translated from the French of Michel Chevalier.

I.

Money is an instrument which serves as a measure, and is, at the same time, an equivalent in exchange.

Its definition of money, which holds the two qualities of measurement and equivalence to be inseparable, sets forth clearly the practice of civilized peoples at the origin of money and since. We find it in ancient writings on the subject. When Aristotle proposes to define the nature of money, he brings out, with that precision which is peculiar to him, this double character of measure and equivalence. "We agree," he says, "to give and receive, in our exchanges, an article, useful in itself, which is easily handled in the ordinary transactions of life; this is iron or from for [example, of silver, or other substance, of which we can ascertain, first, the size and the weight, and which then, in order to avoid the embarrassment of continual measurement, may be marked with a particular imprint signifying its value."*

In modern society, after the darkness of the middle ages, when exact ideas began to dawn upon the domain of political economy, this definition of money, which explains its function, and fixes its importance, appears in the works of advanced thinkers. It is also its appearance as far back as the fourteenth century. Nicolas Oresme, Bishop of Lisieux, who died in 1382, published a *treatise on Money*, where he reproduced the opinion of Aristotle, of whom he had been the translator. The great astronomer, Copernicus, in a *Treatise on Money*, did the same a century and a half later.† With still more reason, do we gain just ideas on the subject in many writings of a more recent date, which treat of money; for example, in those productions of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which the Club of Political Economy, in London, has collected in a very interesting volume on money;‡ I will mention particularly the excellent memoir of Harris, to which Mirabeau was pleased to pay homage. The title of Ashmolean, which is given money in the definition above, deserves to be remarked. Considered in its essence, money, this is society the office of a machine for effecting exchanges. It is not merely a comparison that we make for the sake of clearness, but a reality that we discover. We shall see in the sequel that it arises from deductions which deserve to be pointed out. We shall have occasion also to say that money is by no means the only instrument of exchange in a society of workers, but is one which is clearly distinguished from all others.

Money is necessary to man from the moment he enters into society. We can conceive of a primitive state, where each individual, or rather each family, produces, for better or worse, that which answers the needs of a precarious existence. There have been examples of little communities whose members put the products of their labor in common, and manage in this way to procure a coarse subsistence. But division of labor comes in by reason of the diversity of aptitudes and situations, as soon as the social bond has drawn together a certain number of men who are not disposed to endure the uniform law of a rudimentary existence like that of savage populations, and who, on the contrary, desire to [illegible] the [illegible] advantages and peculiar qualities by which each one is distinguished. Each individual and each family comes to do for itself every thing that constitutes a certified existence, and not more than to the production of a limited number of objects that it can do better, more quickly, and more abundantly.

According as society extends and perfects itself, they scatter their efforts less, confine themselves to one kind of work, more and more special, finally performing it better and better, to the great advantage of each and of all. Men come to exchange with each other the productions of their labor more and more diverse, or their services more and more varied. It is thus that the community comes to have, with the same amount of labor, a far greater quantity of commodities and services of every sort to offer to the wants of men, and that joining together in society becomes more and more profitable to all. To be sociable *par excellence*, the more a man practices exchange, the more faithfully does he fulfil the destiny which the Creator has assigned him.

But exchange is a laborious and uncertain operation without money. In that case it is accomplished in the way of barter in kind. I am a wheat-grower,—I want meat; I offer my neighbor, the herdsman, a certain number of hectolitres of my grain for an ox. But I do not know exactly what the relation of wheat to cattle is in general, and to the ox he offers me, in particular. In this embarrassment the trade gets on indirectly. The herdsman who has transfered his beast for my wheat has perhaps already more wheat than he needs, but he will want clothes. He will then be under the necessity of looking up a third person, who may have clothes to sell, and to whom it may be convenient to have grain. After he shall have found him, he will have to effect a barter with him of two articles, whose relation is not well known to him.

In the system of barter, as M. Rossi has observed, "How difficult will it be to find the man exactly able to furnish us what we want, and to be satisfied with what we have to offer! How much rarer still that the want and the satisfaction meet in a perfect equilibrium, as, for example, that a manufacturer of nails, who wants to barter his goods for a cow, finds a cattle dealer who wants the quantity of nails equivalent to the value of a cow"! In that system, according to the same author, "The one who was economically stronger, exercised an ascendency by each exchange much more marked than pertains to him to-day. A buyer of bread especially might be delayed or starved before being able to agree with the seller as to the price of the goods offered in exchange."

If, in those circumstances, among all kinds of goods, we choose one to which, by a general convention, we refer all the others, and which would be universally accepted for everything else, which, in short, serves as a common measure of values and universal equivalent, transactions become more simple and easy. If it is wheat, for example, the value of cattle, and of each animal in particular, according to its weight, will be translated into a certain number of hectolitres, or fractions of hectolitres of grain, or, if the wheat is sold by weight, into a certain number of quintals or kilogrammes. And so of each piece of cloth or linen, according to its length, color, fineness. Two men who wish to trade will understand each other forthwith; will speak the same language. The cattle-dealer does not want wheat—what "matters it?" Money is not only a common measure, but a universal equivalent. He accepts it, assured that he can exchange it to-morrow for any other article which he may want, whatsoever.

Money is then something more than an ideal measure like the *metre* which the mind conceives in space independently of substance. It is as an article having its own value, and becoming, according as we take more or less of it, the actual equivalent of all merchandise which we are concerned to pay for. This attribute of equivalence is essential to money, and we shall have occasion, in the course of this volume, to point out the evils which have befallen those nations which have insisted that they could dispense with it. The most simple reasoning shows that it is indispensable. The Scotchman, John Law, the author of the famous system, said in a period of common sense: "I could not understand how any country should be willing to receive as valuable what it did not redeem equal to the thing which it gave for it, or how that imaginary value could have been maintained."‡

Dupre de Saint-Maur expresses the same idea differently: "Men," says he, "do not bargain their wares in the market for names or sounds, but for an intrinsic value, which is in the quantity of silver guaranteed by public authority to be in a piece of a certain denomination."§

The invention of money answers to still another want of civilized man, which is no less worthy of esteem—that of economizing, of laying up; in a word, of creating capital, the first condition of amelioration. Germain Garnier, the translator of Adam Smith, has made the judicious remark upon this,‖ that, in order that this form of human foresight should be accomplished itself, it was indispensable, at least very useful, that there should exist an article of merchandise recognized by all as

NEW CHICAGO.

Review of Building Operations in the Burnt District.

Increased Activity Among the Architects and Draughtsmen.

Effect of the New Contributions from the Brick Yards.

Mr. Boyington's Plans---The Chamber of Commerce and Open Board of Trade.

The Evans Prospect Observatory---McVicker's Theatre---French Flats.

The Parsons Building---The Safety Depository, and Hooley's Opera House.

New Churches---Charles Kimball's Building---Elegant Dwellings.

As predicted two weeks ago, since the arrival of the new contributions from the brick yards, the architects have been invaded with plentiful orders for designs. Many of them have already presented their drawings, capitalists meanwhile pondering them with scrupulous care, mentally balancing every expenditure, sedulously figuring out the cost of nails and whitewash, and surveying the front elevation at distances ranging from one to ten feet. These operations occupy time, and before a plan is approved of, and the contractor's humble efforts called in, weeks of anxious waiting must be endured by the architect. Many of these latter gentlemen fill up the time with other plans to be submitted to the same exhaustive analysis. Others, whose patronage is not as extensive as their merits would deserve, and have no opportunity to draw and accept as amateurs, do pass the disagreeable interval most unpleasantly by thinking extremely ill of their more successful brother architects, wondering why their prospective client takes so much time to make his mind up when his mind is so small, and talking agreeably to the visiting reporter in search of information. For an architect to talk agreeably to a reporter seems a task of great magnitude, indeed of colossal proportions, so few of the gentlemen caring to embark in it. Of the successful gentlemen who condescend to ordinary politeness the number is so small that it would bring a blush to the cheek of modesty to mention it.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the verification of the prediction above alluded to must be found in the subjoined descriptions of new buildings.

The labor question is at present giving contractors no uneasiness, the evident want of success on the par of the designing demagogues, whose object has been to incite the mechanics to strike, having encouraged them to proceed without hesitation on that account.

Several buildings already commenced, and noticed in these columns, has been uniformly rapid, and promises well for the appearance of the new city before the close of the season.

MR. BOYINGTON'S PROJECTS.

Claims are being constantly put forward by architects in Chicago of the amount of work each has on hand. It is said that when doctors differ (which they generally manage to do) their joint patient dies. When architects agree on any one point (which they seldom do) some terrible catastrophe, more or less disastrous, is sure to follow. Mr. Boyington, however, agrees that Mr. Boyington, their brother in prosperity in present times of building activity, is ahead of any of them in the amount of building he has on hand. Extraordinary as it may appear to the obfuscated foreigner, Mr. W. Boyington has about two miles of street fronts, and nearly the same number of basements in the city, now rising into wealth and usefulness, from drawings furnished by him. And yet, no one ever hears much about Mr. Boyington, except the person that his employer, or the particular one on whom should devolve, according to salary, the duty of mentioning it to the public. Should any of the accounts of new building projects, thinks it either too consumptive of the valuable time, or too plebeian an employment to labor, to communicate to the reporters the successful designs of his master. Mr. Boyington has noticed, with paradoxical concern, the absence of any mention of his enterprises in the records of New Chicago, but has forborne to look near home for the real reason. On the reporter, on his weekly rounds among the architects, has, in Mr. Boyington's absence, been informed that "there's nothing new" in that direction—a fact of which he was aware. Happening to find Mr. Boyington in his office during the week, the reporter succeeded in obtaining from the courteous and talented architect the following several points of valuable information.

The United States Express Company are building, from drawings by Mr. Boyington, a block of some iron front office on the north side of Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn streets. It will be four stories and basement in height. It will be furnished throughout in a manner corresponding with the business done by the Company, and will be one of the handsomest structures of the new city. The ground upon which it will be erected was purchased from Judge Drummond for $70 per front foot. It will be, probably, the finest express office in the United States, as the Company will strive no money, and the architect has stinted no effort to make it so.

W. W. Boyington is erecting for a Toledo capitalist a handsome iron-front building on the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, 100 feet on the latter, and 43 feet on the former. It will be four stories high, with basement, and be rented for wholesale purposes. The building will be constructed of hat-dean and elaborate for an iron-front building, the specimens of which, hitherto exhibited in Chicago, have been remarkable for their plainness rather than for any other characteristic.

Brown Brothers are building a store on the northwest corner of State and Madison streets, 20x73 feet, which for its size will be probably the most elegant and most imposing building in the city. The material which will be employed, however, has never yet been introduced to a discriminating Chicago public. It is a light blue sandstone, called "Sharman shore," from the Sharman Kansas quarries, a material which, like most sandstones, is easily worked, and therefore excellent-ly adapted to elaborate carvings and buildings. Every use has been made of the softness of the stone to work it into handsome designs, and the results will give a new impetus to the fancies of the owners. The drawings furnished by Mr. Boyington promise a building different from any other in the city. At the corner will be noticed what may be mentioned a rounded corner, the Palmer House being the only other building rejoicing in this distinction. This corner will be supported by a very handsome and very Corinthian column, running up to the third story and standing clear from the building. The Mansard roof, which adds a fifth story to the building, will be finished over the corner with a circular dome, beneath which will be two statues in the same stone as the building itself, of heroic size. It was originally intended by Brown Bros. to lease this attractive building to a bank, and use the upper stories for offices, but a satisfactory offer has been made to them, and they have determined to rent it to the clothing firm of Clement, Malon & Co. The four corners of State and Washington streets will therefore be extraordinarily fine buildings, the Singer Building, the First National Bank, Hale, Elmer son & Co's Building, and Brown Bros. building above described, forming a quartette, which for beauty of design, richness of decoration, and variety of style, will compare with any corner quartette in the United States, to say the least.

Dr. Hale, Mr. Anderson, Ald. Otis, and Malcom McNeil, of Kentucky, have united in erecting a block of handsome buildings fronting 110 feet on Clark street, south of Monroe, four stories and basement. The block will have a stone front to the lower portion to be used for retail stores, the upper for offices. The front will be elaborate, and the block will do justice to Mr. Boyington, the architect.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Justly proud of the substantial appearance of the new Chamber of Commerce, the average Chicagoan points it out as a specimen of what we can do when we try. The average Chicagoan is doubtless right as to that fact, the only trouble being that the trial is not as often made as it might be. Hence the Chamber of Commerce is not by any means a characteristic structure. It is above the average, and, though it reflects much credit upon Mr. Cochrane, who designed it, and the Chamber of Commerce Association, who erected it, as well as upon the contractor (especially the latter, inasmuch as his fatherly interest in it has extended to the prevention of even one broken brick going into the walls), it can scarcely be called a representative building. Taking the average between Potter Palmer's Hotel and the Exchange Building, on the corner of Clark and Washington streets—the latter, probably, the worst in the burnt district—and the average is certainly not equal to the Chamber of Commerce. Since our country cousins are allowed just the twenty-fourth part of a penny weight of salt wherewith to digest the average statement. So satisfied, however, is the corporation known as the Chamber of Commerce Association with Mr. Cochrane as an architect, that he has entrusted to him the drawing for

THE OPEN BOARD BUILDING,

adjoining the Chamber of Commerce. The drawing has been submitted and adopted, and Mr. Cochrane will have the satisfaction (glory, it ought to be,) of furnishing sculpting quarters for the gay boys of the Board of Trade. The Open Board building will not be as imposing a structure as its neighbor, though the material will be the same. It will set as a fact to the eye in regarding the Chamber of Commerce, or, as the weekly exhortations from the pulpit, it will make one look for better things above. Its dimensions will be 20 feet on LaSalle street by 101 feet on the alley, connecting with the Chamber by means of a bridge, as before. The door of the basement will be only three feet lower than the sidewalk, the basement floor being twelve feet in height. The Association, with its passionate love for corporative comfort, has determined to equip this portion of the building in a first-class comparable to the other two, a reasonable price being demanded of the building, and the plan includes kitchen, dining-room, etc. The first floor, which will be 20 feet above the sidewalk (when the street is at a sidewalk, which it is not at present) will be twenty-one feet high in the clear. The whole of the floor will be thrown into one room, which, by the way, is the rear for access to the upper stories. The second and third stories will be divided each into six offices. Each of these suites will be to the business of the gentlemen desiring proximity to the centre of speculation. The general style of the architecture of the facade will be Venetian, plain but graceful and impressive. The side next the Chamber of Commerce will be light colored brick, enriched slightly with pilasters and string courses. The opening on the sides will be of galvanized iron. The two hundred buildings will be in complete harmony, and be an ornament to the square. The contract for the Open Board does to the Board of Trade.

EVANS' PROSPECT OBSERVATORY.

Among other things, Messrs. Cochrane & Miller are busily engaged upon a project hitherto untried in this city of speculations. Something has already been said on the subject, but that something was falsified by the Board of Public Works, and the stringency of the fire ordinance. It is A. L. Evans's Prospect Observatory. Who Evans may be Chicago does not yet know, but that he is a gentleman of a speculative turn he has already proven for himself. Mr. Evans selected a sight on Michigan avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets, and proposed erecting thereon a lofty tower, for the benefit of such persons as might desire to view the city and suburbs. He proposed, originally, to construct this tower of wood, but the gentlemen who neglect to enforce the fire ordinance generally were determined to enforce it in this instance, and Mr. Evans, after refused permission to Mr. Evans to erect his wooden observatory. No alternative was left him but to but to build of brick or stone, or not to build at all. He chose the former, and within forty days will doubtless find his fondest hat hopitions realized. There will be plenty to see from the observatory—plenty of room for plenty of sky, plenty of rising city, and, alas, plenty of North Side promising not to rise again for many a long day. The observatory will be something similar to an overgrown smoke-stack, with a very elaborate and ornamental pagoda at the top. At its base it will be 25 feet 4 inches square, and will project from the ground, not including the expected flag-pole, being 180 feet. It will be of exceedingly heavy brick-work upon a concrete foundation, and though the owner has built upon the idea with the above precaution, he may smile at the wind's wildest vehement beating of the wind and rain. From the ground to the floor of the observatory it will be 152 feet, a climbing distance carefully designed by the young engineering gentlemen of the Chicago Athletic Club. This elegibly height will be reached by means of a continuous flight of stairs with square landings from bottom to top, and quite insensible to the nerves and inactive. For those (and for other rational persons) a steam elevator has been provided as a last resort. In connection with the observatory will be a museum, refreshment room, private rooms, and other objects of interest. The total height of the building and adjuncts will not exceed 250,000. The frame building originally reserved for by Mr. Evans, would have been nearly double the height of the brick one, and in consequence would

E MAGAZINES.

f the American Month-lies for June.

at the Breakfast-Table---Guinever---The Doc-trine of Signatures.

ant--Jefferson as a Fiddler ncerning Old Age--Liv-ing in Germany.

hmo Somaj--American and glish English--How Wom-an-Suffrage Works in Wyoming.

Charles Dilke--French Narcotization--- Thackeray as a Showman--- London Clubs.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

Dr. Holmes' "Poet at the Breakfast-" we select the following choice para-

CRITICISM OF AMATEURS.

there is a form of criticism to which none object. It is impossible to come before a so alive with sensibilities as this we live to the smallest evidence of a sympathetic ition, without making friends in a very un-ed way. Everywhere there are minds on the in quiet waves of doubt. If you to the same perplexities and uncertain-t torture them, they are grateful for your sitation. If you have groped your way of the wilderness in which you were once ling with them, they will follow your foot-ps. Young hopes you as their deliverer. all stones, a writer finds he has a parish of de listeners, scattered, it is true, beyond the ay summons but that of a trumpet like archangel's, to whom his slightest utterance y more value than the exhortations they hear the pulpit, if these last do not happen to the especial needs. Young men with more ition and intelligence than force of charac-who have missed their first steps in life and ming irresolute amidst vague aims and ing purposes, hold out their hands, implor-to be led into, or at least pointed toward, ng to which they can set their feet boldly, young women born into a chilling atmosphere of uintance which keeps all the buds of their ng natures stinted and starving to get a ray sunshine, if one finds its way to their neigh-hood, tell their stories, sometimes simply and sometimes in a way to set many more affected historical way, but still stories of defeated disappointed instincts which ought to make ly sensitive, sensible person feel very orderly toward them.

ch repaying privately to these young persons, ld be very considerate of their human feel-gs. But as dressing them collectively a few ks in public is what no literary person of any sh. Indeed, almost every individual among h will feel sure that he or she is an exception these general rules which apply so well to the

I were a literary Pope sending out an En-cal, I would call the inexperienced poet-s that nothing is so frequent as to mistake an ginary human gift for a special and extraordi-ary endowment. Spiritualism is a branch of that of swallowing are very wonderful, and one had seen and studied them in his own ection only, it would be almost to himself a ecdity. Everybody knows these and ther bodily faculties are common gifts; but ebody except a few scholiasts, archæologists, re and there a literary man, knows how com-on is the capacity of rhyming and prattling in ads like prose, especially among young women of a certain degree of refinement. In my chair-r of Pontiff, I should tell these young persons that most of them labored under a delusion. If y very hard to believe it: only a small part intelligence and so decidedly superior to one's dull relations and schoolmasters; one writes so easily and the inner voice is so loud, that one self: there are such felicities of expression, just like these we hear quoted from the great poets; and there are such lofty flights of imagination, that all one had to do was to print and be famous! Delusion, my poor dear, delusion at least nine-teen times out of twenty, yes, ninety-nine times in a hundred.

A GHOST READING HIS BIOGRAPHY.

I wonder whether it ever occurs to you to re-flect upon another horror there must be in hav-ing a name besides? What a horrid piece of work the biographers make of a man's private history! Just imagine the subject of one of those extraordinary volumes called Lives, after coming back and reading the life of himself, written very probably by somebody or other who thought he could say nothing by doing it, and have the pleasure of seeing

Pursue the triumph and partake the gale"

The ghost of the person condemned to walk the earth in this way puts a penny in the slot, takes and goes to the shelf where his mummied life lies in its paper cerements. I can see the pale shadow glimpsed through the dusty window, and hear the thumb that the pope bestows in the bodiless intel-ligence as if they were made vocal by living lips.

"Born in *Leipsic*, 1797." And *Dr.* honored father killed at the battle of Bunker Hill! Atrocious libeller! to slander one's family at the start after such a fashion!

"The death of his parents left him in charge of his Aunt Nancy, whose tender care took the place of those parents' attentions which should be gratefully acknowledged by the protégé, his infant years, and consoled him for the severity of another rela-tive!"

Aunt *Nancy!* It was Aunt *Betsey*, you fool! Aunt Nancy used to,—she has been dead these eighty years, or there, to do duty in mincing pie-crust! used to keep a bottle and a stick, and, when she had been tasting a drop out of the bot-tle, the stick fell to count for the whole world! had to taste that. And here she is made a saint of, and poor Aunt Betsey, that did everything for me, is slandered by implication as a horrid tyrant!

"The subject of this commemorative history was remarkable for a precocious development of intelligence and a wonderful memory. An out-line of her vast period of his existence, is said to have proven of him as one of the most promising infants she had ever nursed. At an age when most babes do not be was equally remarkable, and at a ten-der age he received a paper adorned with a cut, inscribed 'Reward of Merit.'"

I didn't doubt the nurse said that,—there were several promising children born about that time. *As for cats, I set down* the schoolmaster's acces-rattan than in any other shape. Didn't one of Jemmy is a Gunter's scale into three pieces lower joint of my hand? And didn't I give him when I saw the pieces fly? No humbug, now, about my boyhood!

His personal appearance was not singularly prepossessing. Inconspicuous in stature and unobtrusive in features—

You unbeneficent old fool of an ourang and grand-son of an orcadian (ghosts keep up with science, you observe), what business have you to be holding up my portrait over me as over the best fighting? Haven't I been sleeping for this many a year in quiet, and don't the dandelions and bun-broomsticks keep off the grass over the best looking scalabor I have in the dormitory? Why do you want to people the minds of everybody that reads your book with that ugly face which you call a "biography" with your impudent car-icatures of a man who was a better-looking fellow than yourself, and let you speak to no one, a man whose Latin tutor called *formosus puer* when he was only a freshman! If that's what it means to be a representative man, to have your character and your person, and the good name of your assisted relatives, and all you were, and did and said and thought, held up to be torn, as can be gathered by digging you out of your most private records, to be manipulated, and bandied about, and cheapened in the literary market as a chicken, or a turkey, or a goose is handled and bargained over at a provision stall, isn't it better to be content with the honest plain state-stone and his inscription informing posterity that you were a worthy citizen and a respected father of a family?

"A. W." contributes the following neat little poem:

LITTLE GUINEVER.

Swift across the palace floor
Flashed her tiny wilful feet;
"Fay-Godfellow, I will no more."
Now. I must my task complete."

Arthur kissed her childish hand,
Signed to think her task severe,
Walked forth in the garden land,
Lonely, till she reappear.

She has sought her latticed room,
Overlooking fancy meads,
Called Launcelot from a bowery gloom,
To feast of milk and honey of bees.

"Had we but Prince Arthur too,
He had shaken his grave head,
Seeing My holiday's are few!
May queens and maids be idle all?" she said.

Then she passed the merry day!
Then her sewing spoke and smiled:
"All we see we need not say,
For Guinever is but a child."

A paper on "simples and simplers" has the following

THE DOCTRINE OF SIGNATURES.

The doctrine of signatures believed by the whole Christian world in the middle Ages, was a theory of religious philosophy, and shows the intimate connection between the two great sources theology and medicine. According to this theory every natural sub-tance that possesses any cura-tive power indicates by its external appearance the disease for which it is a remedy. The par-ticulars of this doctrine affirmed that, since man is the lord of creation, all creatures are designed for his use; and that therefore their properties must be designated by such a character as every one can understand. Hence turmeric, which is saffron, which has a brilliant yellow color, indi-cates thereby its power of curing the jaun-dice. In the same rule peppers were be-lieved to be a cure for diseases of the head, because both their leads and flowers form a head. A beautiful flower called euphrasia, or eye-bright, resembling a dandelion with a clear, velvety center, was used for diseases of the eyes; the dark spot in the center of the flower was held to resemble the pupil of the eye. In this doctrine we find an anticipation of the homœopathic theory of medicine, which in England still continues to be a popular remedy for nettle-rash. When the son of Edward I. was attacked with the small-pox, he was put to bed in a room hung with scarlet, and his attendants were clothed in the same manner, from the belief that the blood-colored flowers of the poppy is a specific remedy. The historians of the day affirm that he recovered without so much as a mark left upon him, owing to this extraordinary remedy.

The flowers of saffron, of a bright, scarlet color, were also examined for the form of tea for bowel complaints, and for the same purpose, derived all their reputation from the homœopathic doc-trine of signatures, expressed in the words pos-sessed of a double meaning. The virtue of the eye-bright botanical cure of bad drops administered in broths on the supposition that a hot disease requires a hot remedy. The flowers of saffron, the dark hair of a mad dog will cure the disease caused by his bite. These analogies have been carried to a ridiculous length, and other plants-were also examined on the same principle, derived their reputation from the supposed resemblance of their leaves to the human liver, lungs, kidneys, and other organs. Thus liverwort was used as a cure for liver complaints, from the resemblance of its leaf, which is lobed, to the folds of the liver, and of its mossed hose of green and purple to the outward colors of the liver. This plant is still in use by our modern simplers.

In the use of the five capillary herbs we trace the influence of the doctrine of signatures. All these herbs were ferns; the hartstongue, black, white, and golden maidenhair, and spleenwort. These plants, when they first appear above the ground, are covered with hairy down. This appearance caused them to be credited with efficacy in improving the growth of the hair, hence named capillary herbs. There are three distinct species of maidenhair in this country, the black, white, and golden, re-presenting the colors of the human hair in child-hood, manhood, and old age. The stems of these beautiful ferns are nearly as slender as hairs; another signification of their proper med-ical use, according to this religious doctrine of the Middle Ages.

The fern called *Lunaria*, or moonwort, was held in great estimation, from a peculiar crescent shape of the pouches of its seed-case, as a cure for lunacy and all diseases, of a periodical char-acter, especially for intermittent fevers. This crescent shape seems astrological reputa; and in order to preserve its vir-tues, it was to be gathered with a sacred observ-ance on certain days, and applied to the sufferer at the time of the full moon, and by the light of it, or its powers would be of no avail. Astrology was intimately blended with the practice of medicine in the middle ages, no less than theolo-gy, and many an herb was supposed to have mi-raculous powers from some planet presiding. The most of the herbs in use by the ancient simplers were mere corollas. There were others of an entirely inert character that became famous from certain marvellous power attributed to them by astrology. One of the most remarkable of these was the blue ver-vain, a conspicuous plant in fallow grounds and by-ways, flowering in August. So great was the reputation of this plant as a cure, that it bore the names of "simpler's joy" and "holy herb." Very probably the virtues ascribed to it were so worthless from all standard pharmacopœias. The vervain was tied with a yard of satin ribbon around the neck, where it was to remain until the patient was cured. It was to be gathered at the rising of the dog-star, when neither the sun nor the moon shone, and with the left hand only. When rhea col ected it would vanquish fevers and other distempers, was an antidote to the bite of serpents, and a charm to conciliate friends after estrangement.

The "Echo Club Diversions" contains the following capital parody of Bayard Taylor's style:

HADRAMAUT.

The grand conglomerate hills of Araby,
The stark stone ramparted in the northward night,
With dazzling ramparts from the Indian sea,
Down there in Hadramaut.

The sunshine smashes in the doors of morn
And leaves them open; there the vibrant calm
Of life magnificent pervades forlorn
The giant fronds of palm.

The cocoratoo upon the upas screams:
The armadillo fluctuates o'er the hill;
And like a flag, incarnadined in dreams,
All ominously I thrill!

There have iconoclasts no power to harm,
So, folded grandly in translucent mist,
I let the light stream down my jasper arm
And o'er my opal fist.

An Adamite of old, primeval Earth,
I see the sphinx upon the porphyry shore,
Deprived of utterance ages ere her birth,
As I am,—only more!

Who shall enshare me with invested gold,
Or paper symbols, backed like walachite?
Let gaunt profiteers plot and coin and mold,
I gorge me with delight.

I do not yearn for what I covet most;
I give the winds the passionate gifts I sought;
And slumber fiercely on the torrid coast,
Down there in Hadramaut!

Parton has the following sketch of

JEFFERSON AS A FIDDLER.

Jefferson, at least, still played this violin. A violin is now of fifteen years' standing, extremely fond of music, an indefatigable practicer, and in-dentting a lunch of a fiddler delicately, he be-come a superior performer. For journeys he had one of those minute violins formerly called kits, now called pochettes, but he was nearly as accustomed to carry a large pocket.

Wealthy Virginians were late risers in those early going, but Jefferson was not. He was a very an early riser; and he found his kit a precious resource in the long mornings while he was wait-ing, at country-seats, for the family to come down to breakfast. At night, too, he and his kit could whisper to-gether without disturbing the slumbers of the quiet parts of absent rooms. If the absorbing politi-cal events of the period had much interrupted his playing, he was not the less accustomed to the mo-ment of his retirement to practice. His favorite violin, perhaps, in the Colonies, upon which he had fixed dovetoue eyes years before.

To say that Jefferson's instrument belonged to John Randolph conveys no information, because there are so many John Randolphs of note in Virginian history, that they almost lost its distinguishing power. We are obliged to say John Randolph, the King's Attorney General, son of Sir John, and brother of Peyton Randolph, Speaker. The pos-sessor of this violin brought it from a foreign land by its proprietor, could not, in ordinary times, have become the property of the fiddler, but out the Attorney-General, feeling, doubtless, that the best fiddle should properly belong to the best player, and, after some contest, found it to be so before, by which the instrument should fall to Jefferson's possession, after his own death. An agreement to this effect was signed by both gen-tlemen and sealed by the parties, attested by seven of their friends, most of whom were young men-bers of the bar, among whom were George Hay-ne and Patrick Henry, and recorded in the minutes of the General Court, to this effect:

It is agreed between Messrs. Randolph and Thomas Jefferson, that, in case the said John shall survive the said Thomas, the executors of the said Thomas shall deliver to the said John the violin now in the possession of the latter, to-gether with the music-book com-posed for the violin."

To the merry sinners of this unique document the transcriber is indebted for a sight of Mr. Jefferson himself. It was so serious, that he pro-vided for the fulfillment of the compact in his will, and bequeathed to the said Randolph "my violin, and fifteen hundred pounds" to "the said John" besides.

This paper was drawn in the piping times of peace, when Mr. Jefferson was a leader of Vir-ginians, and Patrick Henry was master of the Christmas revels; the whole party unknown be-yond their native Province, and the Revolution were out of joint. John Randolph, like most men who held places under the Crown, sided with the King so long as he could, and, when he sacrificed country, and, before leaving, sold his exquisite violin to Jefferson for thirteen pounds. This sum could be considered a present made by the pur-chaser in acknowledgment of his attendance in the Convention, and he car-ried the instrument home with him to Monticello, as if it were a remembered, a precious possession, for fifty-one years.

THE CANADIAN MONTHLY.

Dr. C. T. Campbell contributes some inter-esting facts

CONCERNING OLD AGE.

Just how long a man might live or ought to live is another of the disputed questions involved in the consideration of old age. Moses (was it not he?) said that the days of man should be three score and ten; but he himself, regardless of consistency, lived out full six score, and even "his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated." Buffon, who wrote pleasantly on "The Art of Prolonging Life," thought people might reach 200 years, if they only took care of themselves. But he died at 74; presumably, he did not take care of him-self. Buffon, calculating from the ratio which the life of animals bears to the years of its growth, held "that the man who did not die of accidental causes, reached every where the age of 90 or 100." Others who have written and talk-ed on this subject adopt various opinions as to the duration of life. Individually, they have gene-rally tried to live as long as possible.

That people do at times reach an age far beyond the ordinary limit is evidenced by the records of history. It is often difficult, though, to decide how far romance enters into the composition of some of the marvellous stories of longevity we hear. In the case of a Sheik of Smyrna still liv-ing at the advanced age of 600, or in that of one Carlo Pilne, who claimed for himself, in the year 1,055 years, there need be no question. But in the multitude of cases credited with varying ages from 100 to 200, there is more room for doubt. Yet the evidence is sometimes very clear. Take the Countess of Desmond for an example, among those generally accepted as facts. She died in 1605, she is said to have danced with Richard the Third while yet Duke of Gloucester, and to have outlived all the English sovereigns of the Houses of York and Tudor, dying dur-ing the reign of James I., at the age of 140. A lively old lady enough she must have been, if she's tradi-tion be true, which attributes her death to a fall from a cherry tree! Then there is Henry Jenk-ins, of whom it was said that, in his youth, he was present at the battle of Flodden. He died in 1670, and could not, therefore, have been less than 176, but his testimony is not so satisfactory in his case as in that of Thomas Parr, who was born in 1483. We are told that he married his first wife at 80, his second at 120, and his second at 130. Gay young bridegroom! worse than the perhaps mythical John Weeks, who married his tenth wife when he was old, she being the only "sweet sur-vivor." Parr survived his second and last matri-monial effort 32 years, dying at the age of 152. There are certainly on record, of whose truthfulness we can have little doubt, some inci-dents have passed the century mile-post of life's journey, and not some distance beyond; but we shall not occupy space with them here.

The best evidence that people think it desirable to live long, to be found in the exertions that have been made in all ages to accomplish that end. The Egyptians supposed life could be lengthened by the proper use of unguents and embalming. They tried to "keep the pores open," as the old women—professional and non pro-fessional—say. Two centuries per month were considered the proper number for mummies, and priests are to be credited. Medics, a philosophic young lady, it must be confessed, given to chemical experiments, rejuvenated her face by washing it in Nemi, and, we presume, prolonged his life by a very free vene-section. Galen tried new remedies, injection of certain vegetable juices into his veins. Very probably this was the origin of the regimen favored by the Russian doctors of the present day, who used to recommend a bleeding every spring, followed by a course of bitters to purify the system.

The alchemists were all earnest-seekers after some elixir vitæ, some compound magic potion that should preserve youth and prolong life. Nova succeeded, judging from the fact that they all died themselves; but some of them imagined they had discovered what would prolong, if not perpetuate life. Friar Bacon compounded a nos-trum of several dissimilar ingredients, derived his reputation from the homeopathic doc-trine of signatures, expressed in the words pos-sessed of a double meaning. The virtue of the eye-bright botanical cure of bat-drops administered in broths on the supposition that a hot disease requires a hot remedy. The flowers of saffron, the dark hair of a mad dog will cure the disease caused by his bite. These analogies have been carried to a ridiculous length, and other plants were also examined on the same principle, derived their reputation from the supposed resemblance of their leaves to the human liver, lungs, kidneys, and other organs. Thus liverwort was used as a cure for liver complaints, from the resemblance of its leaf, which is lobed, to the folds of the liver, and of its mossed hose of green and purple to the outward colors of the liver. This plant is still in use by our modern simplers.

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The cocoratoo upon the upas screams:
The armadillo fluctuates o'er the hill;
And like a flag, incarnadined in dreams,
All ominously I thrill!

There have iconoclasts no power to harm,
So, folded grandly in translucent mist,
I let the light stream down my jasper arm
And o'er my opal fist.

An Adamite of old, primeval Earth,
I see the sphinx upon the porphyry shore,
Deprived of utterance ages ere her birth,
As I am,—only more!

Who shall enshare me with invested gold,
Or paper symbols, backed like walachite?
Let gaunt profiteers plot and coin and mold,
I gorge me with delight.

I do not yearn for what I covet most;
I give the winds the passionate gifts I sought;
And slumber fiercely on the torrid coast,
Down there in Hadramaut!

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That people do at times reach an age far beyond the ordinary limit is evidenced by the records of history. It is often difficult, though, to decide how far romance enters into the composition of some of the marvellous stories of longevity we hear. In the case of a Sheik of Smyrna still liv-ing at the advanced age of 600, or in that of one Carlo Pilne, who claimed for himself, in the year 1,055 years, there need be no question. But in the multitude of cases credited with varying ages from 100 to 200, there is more room for doubt. Yet the evidence is sometimes very clear. Take the Countess of Desmond for an example, among those generally accepted as facts. She died in 1605, she is said to have danced with Richard the Third while yet Duke of Gloucester, and to have outlived all the English sovereigns of the Houses of York and Tudor, dying dur-ing the reign of James I., at the age of 140. A lively old lady enough she must have been, if she's tradi-tion be true, which attributes her death to a fall from a cherry tree! Then there is Henry Jenk-ins, of whom it was said that, in his youth, he was present at the battle of Flodden. He died in 1670, and could not, therefore, have been less than 176, but his testimony is not so satisfactory in his case as in that of Thomas Parr, who was born in 1483. We are told that he married his first wife at 80, his second at 120, and his second at 130. Gay young bridegroom! worse than the perhaps mythical John Weeks, who married his tenth wife when he was old, she being the only "sweet sur-vivor." Parr survived his second and last matri-monial effort 32 years, dying at the age of 152. There are certainly on record, of whose truthfulness we can have little doubt, some inci-dents have passed the century mile-post of life's journey, and not some distance beyond; but we shall not occupy space with them here.

The best evidence that people think it desirable to live long, to be found in the exertions that have been made in all ages to accomplish that end. The Egyptians supposed life could be lengthened by the proper use of unguents and embalming. They tried to "keep the pores open," as the old women—professional and non pro-fessional—say. Two centuries per month were considered the proper number for mummies, and priests are to be credited. Medics, a philosophic young lady, it must be confessed, given to chemical experiments, rejuvenated her face by washing it in Nemi, and, we presume, prolonged his life by a very free vene-section. Galen tried new remedies, injection of certain vegetable juices into his veins. Very probably this was the origin of the regimen favored by the Russian doctors of the present day, who used to recommend a bleeding every spring, followed by a course of bitters to purify the system.

The alchemists were all earnest-seekers after some elixir vitæ, some compound magic potion that should preserve youth and prolong life. Nova succeeded, judging from the fact that they all died themselves; but some of them imagined they had discovered what would prolong, if not perpetuate life. Friar Bacon compounded a nos-trum of several dissimilar ingredients, derived his reputation from the homeopathic doc-trine of signatures, expressed in the words pos-sessed of a double meaning. The virtue of the eye-bright botanical cure of bat-drops administered in broths on the supposition that a hot disease requires a hot remedy. The flowers of saffron, the dark hair of a mad dog will cure the disease caused by his bite. These analogies have been carried to a ridiculous length, and other plants were also examined on the same principle, derived their reputation from the supposed resemblance of their leaves to the human liver, lungs, kidneys, and other organs. Thus liverwort was used as a cure for liver complaints, from the resemblance of its leaf, which is lobed, to the folds of the liver, and of its mossed hose of green and purple to the outward colors of the liver. This plant is still in use by our modern simplers.

In the use of the five capillary herbs we trace the influence of the doctrine of signatures. All these herbs were ferns; the hartstongue, black, white, and golden maidenhair, and spleenwort. These plants, when they first appear above the ground, are covered with hairy down. This appearance caused them to be credited with efficacy in improving the growth of the hair, hence named capillary herbs. There are three distinct species of maidenhair in this country, the black, white, and golden, re-presenting the colors of the human hair in child-hood, manhood, and old age. The stems of these beautiful ferns are nearly as slender as hairs; another signification of their proper med-ical use, according to this religious doctrine of the Middle Ages.

The fern called *Lunaria*, or moonwort, was held in great estimation, from a peculiar crescent shape of the pouches of its seed-case, as a cure for lunacy and all diseases, of a periodical char-acter, especially for intermittent fevers. This crescent shape seems astrological reputa; and in order to preserve its vir-tues, it was to be gathered with a sacred observ-ance on certain days, and applied to the sufferer at the time of the full moon, and by the light of it, or its powers would be of no avail. Astrology was intimately blended with the practice of medicine in the middle ages, no less than theolo-gy, and many an herb was supposed to have mi-raculous powers from some planet presiding. The most of the herbs in use by the ancient simplers were mere corollas. There were others of an entirely inert character that became famous from certain marvellous power attributed to them by astrology. One of the most remarkable of these was the blue ver-vain, a conspicuous plant in fallow grounds and by-ways, flowering in August. So great was the reputation of this plant as a cure, that it bore the names of "simpler's joy" and "holy herb." Very probably the virtues ascribed to it were so worthless from all standard pharmacopœias. The vervain was tied with a yard of satin ribbon around the neck, where it was to remain until the patient was cured. It was to be gathered at the rising of the dog-star, when neither the sun nor the moon shone, and with the left hand only. When rhea col ected it would vanquish fevers and other distempers, was an antidote to the bite of serpents, and a charm to conciliate friends after estrangement.

The "Echo Club Diversions" contains the following capital parody of Bayard Taylor's style:

HADRAMAUT.

The grand conglomerate hills of Araby,
The stark stone ramparted in the northward night,
With dazzling ramparts from the Indian sea,
Down there in Hadramaut.

The sunshine smashes in the doors of morn
And leaves them open; there the vibrant calm
Of life magnificent pervades forlorn
The giant fronds of palm.

The cocoratoo upon the upas screams:
The armadillo fluctuates o'er the hill;
And like a flag, incarnadined in dreams,
All ominously I thrill!

There have iconoclasts no power to harm,
So, folded grandly in translucent mist,
I let the light stream down my jasper arm
And o'er my opal fist.

An Adamite of old, primeval Earth,
I see the sphinx upon the porphyry shore,
Deprived of utterance ages ere her birth,
As I am,—only more!

Who shall enshare me with invested gold,
Or paper symbols, backed like walachite?
Let gaunt profiteers plot and coin and mold,
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REAL ESTATE.

...ipations of Trouble in Re... ...rd to Abstracts of Title.

...mittee of Property-Owners to ... Wait Upon the Judges of the Courts.

...l Hyde Park Have a City ...Government— Extensions of Horse Railways.

...portant Sale—Real Estate Market ...and Transfers for the Week.

...evident that much inconvenience, if not ...erious trouble, is likely to grow out of the ...ity in procuring the usual abstracts of the ...f title to real estate which are always re... ...of the seller of any piece of ground in this ... An "abstract of the chain of title" to ...iece of ground, it is well understood, is only ...ended memorandum or list of all the con... ...veyances, liens, liabilities for taxes, &c., which appear on the books in the office ...Register of Deeds. It does not give a copy ...n document, but a brief description of it ...ently definite to enable law... ...to see by an examination of ...stract whether there is any occasion to re... ...the full copy of any of these documents ...ppear in the books of record. The custom ...king abstracts is not general, and there are ...ties in the United States, besides Chicago, ...they are required in the sale and purchase ...estate. But in this city it was adopted as ...s of simplifying the work of the attorney ...hould examine the title at land on behalf of ...haser, and has grown into an established ...n, so that is is considered as implied in all ...cts that the seller shall furnish an ...ot, though these abstracts had ...official character, and were ...the private memoranda of firms who had ...ished the business of making abstracts.

...partial remedy for the loss of the records ...selves. The "Burnt Records bill" takes from ...e memoranda their character as private ...and makes them official documents, the ...ion or mutilation of which, in any fashion ...anner, is punishable as forgery. It also ...ishes rules for doing business and rates of ...e for the same, which tend to manage ...of the business out of the control of the ...who have bulls it up. The owners of the ...acks, however, like that they will ...d could not if they would, continue their ...s under the law which goes into effect on ...y and first, it their books are not part ...before that date, they will then suspend ...s and take the books of abstracts out of ...ds. Having been public documents, ...of course, necessary that these should ...e should also be public property, and ...ed by the county. But even if the pur... ...is made, the abstract men maintain that ...are provisions in the "Burnt Records bill" ...cannot be complied with except at the ex... ...of almost incredible delay, which would ...the whole object in having the county buy ...books. Here the matter has to rest for ...

...One of the principal of these, is in Section ...which provides that the abstract writers ...furnish said abstracts, or copies, as afore... ...the persons from time to time applying ...r, on the order of applications." It is ex... ...d that the titles to some pieces of property ...y long, embracing great numbers of trans... ...and it frequently takes several weeks to get ...mpletely written up, while others are short, ...be written up in a day or two. It will ...d that if the law goes into effect, and the ...in the order of application for them, the ...up of the abstracts for half a ...piece of property to which ...iles were intricate and lengthy might ...the delivery of every other abstract sev... ...nths, and that finally the duties of applyi... ...would become crowded like the docket of a ...or even worse, so that business would ...to a dead standstill.

...perty in Chicago is transferred so frequently ...the chain of titles grows more intricate and ...rsome than in any other city in the United ..., and it is probable that at the time in ...coming when some decree of Court, whether ...l or general, must cut off this long rigma... ...d limit, in some way, the period to which ...ll be necessary to go back and furnish evi... ...of title. For the present, however, it is to ...certain that the usual acceptance of title can ...ger be furnished without the purchase of ...ks of the abstract firm, and the alteration ...s law in regard to the delivery ...order of application. The abstract firms ...w refusing to take any more orders for ab... ..., and a large amount of business in the ...ing of money, and the sale of real estate, ...ayed for that reason.

...new law makes it the duty of the Judges of ...reuit and Superior Courts of Cook County ...ish these abstract books, and if, on exa... ...ation, they find that the said abstracts ...to show a connected chain of title to and in ...property, they are required to file with the ...y Clerk a certificate to that effect, where... ...the County Board is authorized to pay the ...the abstract books at a fair and reasonable ...

...Thus far the course to be pursued is dis... ...marked out, but we understand the Judges ...that, as a matter of course, after the ...July 1, they have no authority to ...such examination or give such certificate ...that time. The business, as before ...doned, the abstract men have ceased taking ...orders for new abstracts, and the prospect is ...business in the transfer of real estate will ...to a standstill, except in cases where pur... ...rs or mortgagees have confidence enough ...titles of sellers or mortgagors to complete ...transactions.

...Without presuming to set up an opinion in op... ...ion to the Judges of the Circuit and Supe... ...Courts of Cook county, it is apparent that ...y do not act in *anticipation* of the law, ...their examinations now, and so prepare ...y for the delivery to them or receipt of ...eeds and purchase the abstract books, if ...are worth purchasing, to be delivered ...July 1, will relieve them of ...ese hiatus in the business of transferring ...estate according to the usual customs of this ...y. If such purpose, see Baron ...ge's Bull" will have done us ten times as much ...d as it will ever do good. The first thing to ...e is for the Judges to find out whether they ...such books *are worth purchasing*, and do it at ...so that the public mind may be set at rest ...e are undoubtedly enough abstract books in ...ce to accommodate all private citizens, ...ess them together, and make a new set of ...s at the expense of the county of Cook. Such ...ld cost not a penny more than the abstract men upon ...and reasonable price for their books.

...understand that a large Committee of busi... ...men and property owners are about to ...these circumstances to the Judges of the ..., and ask them to act in the matter at ...d it is to be hoped that within a week ...decisive steps will be taken.

"OLD CAMP DOUGLAS."

...ring the past year seventy-one brick and ...front dwellings have been erected within a ...s of about 300 feet from the junction of Oa... ...avenue and Thirty-second street. This is the ...t break in a favorable locality for valuable property ...has lain unimproved ever since the barracks ...made "Camp Douglas" were removed. ...while the city has all around it, and ...been built up thickly for a mile beyond it, ...tract which has thus been skipped over by ...ity includes about forty acres, and the ...ersity Subdivision, and altogether com... ...es about 80 acres. It is difficult to ...nt wholly for this tract having remained ...proved so long. The cloud on the title to ...ersity Subdivision (Douglas Tract) has un... ...tedly had an important influence in this ...ect, but that extended cloud is not in place, ...the entire south end of the tract, to Thirty-third ...t. The title to the ground in Graves' Subdi..., extending from Thirty-third street to ...ty-first street, between South Park avenue ...the lake shore, is as clear as that to ...property in the city. The recent establish... ...of a railroad station at Thirty-first ...et, at which the Hyde Park trains stop adds ...means of transit to the one by the horse cars ...Cottage Grove avenue, and will doubtless ...fill up this vacant tract with new residences ...ich will be of a better class than would have ...erected there had it been built up four or ...years ago.

THE "CITY OF HYDE PARK."

...population of the Town of Hyde Park is ...ge enough to make the authority of the ...rd of Supervisors is hardly adequate for the ...per organization of the systems of gas, sew... ..., water, police, &c., which are now ...coming necessities. To meet this emergency ...s now seriously being suggested by many ...perty-owners that a city government be ...anized in the Town of Hyde Park. It is in... ...ated that the south half of the Town of Hyde ...k would probably oppose any such arrange... ...nt, as it is thought it would have a tendency ...make their proportion of city taxation heavier ...in the north half, which is the only part ...has such improvements are needed. The ...n of Hyde Park, however, has always been ...large, and if it should be found that the two ...tions disagree, they might agree to disagree, ...divide the town by an east and west line ...hes near Cornell.

THE MADISON STREET HORSE RAILWAY LINE

...good many residents and owners of property ...g the line of Madison street, west of West... ...avenue, have not go into the Hyde Horse ...way Company does not extend its line to ac... ...modate the population. It is now tolerably ...built up from Halsted street, as before ...tioned, to the Madison street line, and the peo... there, like those on Indiana avenue, south of ...ty-first street, and like the inhabitants of ...Island avenue, buy and the end of that track ...m that it is the duty of the Railway Company ...extend. The West Side Railway Company ...only cannot plead poverty or an unceremonious ...ainess, their profits now pay about 15 per cent ...annum on the par value of their stock, and ...a few weeks they declared an extra ...idend of 5 per cent in addition to the usual 10 ...cent, and on that occasion divided a surplus ...,000 among the stockholders.

AN IMPORTANT SALE.

...few weeks ago, that large and valuable tract ...ground, bounded on the east by Michigan ...enue, west by Wabash avenue, south by Six... ...enth street, and north by the track of the Bur... ...ton Railroad, was sold at the low price of ...,000. The whole 160 feet of front... ...on each Michigan and Wabash ...enues, and 970 feet, south front on ...teenth street. The property is considered an ex... ...mely low one, as it comes to only $369 per ...t foot on the avenues. We have reason to ...ve, however, that the sale was a bona fide ...saction, and that nearly the whole purchase ...ey was paid in cash. It is intimated that ...Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Com... ...y are the real purchasers, and that it is de... ...ed to erect there either a passenger depot or ...ight depot, or, perhaps, both combined We are, ...wever, unadvised as to their plans. So much is ...e report, and that the purchasers have bought ...mply as an investment.

THE SCANDINAVIAN NEIGHBORHOOD.

...About two weeks ago Mr. P. S. Winston, Presi... ...t of the Scandinavian National Bank, pur... ...ased a tract of 162 acres of land just east of ...bulous Park subdivided it into lots, and has ...eady sold about forty of them to his Scandi... ...vian countrymen, large numbers of whom are ...ttling in that part of the city.

THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

...The assurance that the splendid building ...signed for the Sherman House Company ...will be erected on the lot purchased by ...em on the northeast corner of State and Wash... ...gton streets has caused higher estimates to be ...t on the values of all property in that vicinity, ...d makes the old Opera House property and ...ther lots look cheap at the prices ...y have been offered at. It is now ...reasonably certain that the wholesale grocers ...will all go back to their old locations on River ...and Lake streets, and that the vacant district ...north of Washington street, in the ...eventeenth, ward, which has been the ...majority of those ...ed by the Chicago Fire, ...when the temporary stores ...vacated next October; stores near the old head... ...quarters of the wholesale trade will be in de... ...mand. The tenure of property in that vicinity ...did the night thing, they rebuilt their property ...with a capability never heretofore ...of any modern city, and now that there ...is offer that wholesale trade money accommodations ...than can be had anywhere else.

REAL ESTATE MARKET.

...The same steady and healthy activity which ...we have noticed from time to time for the last ...two months prevails yet. There is more being ...done in property near the southern and south... ...western limits of the city than in any other ...direction, but as the list of transfers show from ...day to day, valuable business property is also ...changing hands.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

	Number of transfers.	Aggregate consideration.
North of city limits	9	$60,600
West of city limits	2	2,500
South of city limits	170	215,364
Within the city limits	154	1,042,814
Totals	335	$1,323,780

INSTRUMENTS FILED FOR RECORD, SATURDAY, MAY 25.

CITY PROPERTY.

...Lake st, 122 ft. 3 of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 50 ft, running to railroad, dated May 24; consideration, $20,000.

...Lot 20, in Smith's Block 21, Sheffield's Addition, dated May 23; consideration, $450.

...The premises No. 1159 Wabash av, dated May 23; consideration, $11,000.

...Lot 41, in Block 11, Brand's Addition, dated May 23; consideration, $1,300.

...Lot 26, in Block 11, Brand's Addition, dated May 9; consideration, $1,300.

...Burling st, bet Belden and Webster ave, e f, 44 ft to alley, dated March 18; consideration, $1,350.

...Lot 1 in Assessor of Lake's Subdivision of lot 4, 24-39-14, dated May 22; consideration, $1,500.

...Halsted st, 25 16 ft of Kramer st, w f, 26x92 ft, dated May 23; consideration, $6,000.

...Wort Indiana st, s e cor of Lincoln st, n f, 23 ft to alley, dated April 7; consideration, $5,000.

...Lot 6 in Block 2 of Walker & Weston's Block 4, of n e 4, Sec 21, 39, 14, dated May 23; consideration, $1,200.

...Lot 20, Block 5, in same Subdivision, dated May 23; consideration, $1,250.

...Lot 36, in Fitch's Block 28, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 20; consideration, $1,000.

...Lots 36 and 37, in same subdivision, dated April 29; consideration, $1,000.

...Lot 13, in same Subdivision, dated April 29; consideration, $600.

...Lots 21 and 22, in Block 1 of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated May 21; consideration, $3,500.

...Wabash av, between Jackson and Van Buren sts, w f, 19 3-12x90, dated April 8; consideration, $6,400.

...Lot 18, in Block 1 of Hodges' Subdivision of Sherman s e 4, Sec 28, 39, 14, dated April 15; consideration, $1,850.

...West Lake st, near Valentine st, s f, 78 1-2x74 ft, dated May 18; consideration, $2,180.

...Lots 2 and 3, in Ruff's Block 86, of w ½ Sec. 21, 39, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $28,492.

...Lot 6, in Foskett's Block 76, of w ½ Sec. 27, 39, 14, dated March 29; consideration, $2,500.

...Shurtleff av, 176 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 1, 1871; consideration, $800.

...West Van Buren st, bet Loomis av, and Oakley st, n f, 24 ft to alley, with improvements, dated March 29; consideration, $1,200.

...Rhodes st, bet Indiana and Ohio sts, w f, 30x132 ft, dated April 10; consideration, $6,000.

...State st, bet Madison and Monroe sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 4; consideration, $36,000.

...Lots 13 and 14, in Block 2, Sec 23, 39, 14, dated May 16; consideration, $1,100.

...Lots 17 and 18, in same Subdivision, dated May 16; consideration, $1,100.

...Lots 19 and 20, in same Sub-division, dated May 16; consideration, $1,100.

...Lots 1 and 2, in Block 7 of same of Lot 1, of Stinson's re-part of Lots 6, Block 25, Sec 20, 39, 14, dated April 9; consideration, $900.

...Robey st, e of Morgan, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 1; consideration, $1,000.

...Fourth av, bet Harrison and Van Buren sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 14; consideration, $1,000.

...Lot 68, in Block 13, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 6; consideration, $1,000.

...Archer av, near Church place, s e f, 26 ft to alley, dated February 10; consideration, $1,850.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

...Lots 5 and 8, in Weaton's Lot 4, of Dobbin's e ½ Sec 2, 38, 14, dated May 13; consideration, $4,000.

...Lots 18 and 19, in Block 25, Kimbark's Addition to Hyde Park, dated April 29; consideration, $6,000.

...Lot 7, in Block 4, of Fawcett's s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $1,000.

...Lot 10, in Block 4, same subdivision, dated April 26; consideration, $600.

...Lot 30, in Block 6, of Prine's s w ¼ s w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated April 20; consideration, $1,350.

...Lots 30 to 34, s 16 ft Lot 25 and all Lot 43, Sourbry & Gruss' Block 28, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated May 6; consideration, $9,000.

...Lots 85 and 86, in Block 9, of Heintz s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated May 23; consideration, $800.

...Milligan av s e and n e cor of Forty-sixth st, e f, 1,617 ft, and w f same, dated May 16; consideration, $47,740.

PERSONAL.

A bachelor half-brother of Brigham Young works on a farm in Vigo County, Ind.

—Two members of the Iowa Legislature bought $60 worth of goods in Des Moines, just before going home, and paid for them with postage stamps.

—Emilio Castelar, the great orator of the Spanish Cortes, has been engaged by the New York *Tribune* as a correspondent.

—William W. Astor, of New York, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Ward, of the First Brigade of the National Guard.

—Edgar A. Poe was the author of the phrase, "Everything is lovely," to which modern slang users have added, "And the goose hangs high."

—An insane inventor who has been haunting the corridors of the White House, and endeavoring to wrest the secret of perpetual motion to the President, has been sent to an asylum.

—Regarding Prince Bismarck's illness, the *Lancet* has authority for stating that the nervous exhaustion, due to anxiety and overwork, has resulted in sleeplessness of such persistency that retirement from official duty is imperatively required.

—Espartero is so old and decrepit that he is no longer able to write, and can only digest liquid food.

—Henry Miller, a convict in the Michigan State Prison, has, by the death of his father, fallen heir to $250,000, and a valuable farm.

—The Boston *Journal* of Thursday morning, announced that D. W. Appleton was not expected to live for twenty-four hours.

—A gentleman of Selma, Ala., owns a horse that takes chickens from their roosts and eats them alive.

—Ex-President Andrew Johnson, having been requested to appear as a witness before the Committee on Military Affairs, to testify in relation to the missing records of the Bull Court of Inquiry, replied that it was not convenient for him to go to Washington at this time; but he will if the Committee insists upon it and considers his testimony important.

—Lieutenant Cullen Bryant, nephew of the great American poet, has been assigned to duty on Rock Island.

—The *Danbury News* says: "An industrious New-town mechanic came to Danbury on Friday last to drive over a new purchase in the shape of a pig. He left here with his charge at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At 6 o'clock, Wednesday morning, he was reported bearing a little to the east of Pittsfield, Mass., and appeared to be working gradually around toward Providence, R. I. He seemed anxious to hear from his family."

—Among the births recorded in a New York paper we find the following: "RAITER—In this city, April 26, a daughter to Count Thomas Raiter, the eminent tonsorial artist (price fifteen cents, including Raiter's hair tonic) of Leavitt's Hotel."

—Josephine Mansfield-Lawlor, Fisk's old mistress, is already the central figure of another scandalous case. It is stated that Josie, in company with Mr. J. Chamberlain, repaired to Long Branch, and, while there, Mrs. Chamberlain appeared, and, according to report, entered the cinb-house where the pair were ensconced, and, by a free use of a pistol, destroyed the mirrors that came in her way, while Josie fled from the back door.

—A prisoner arraigned before a Recorder in New Orleans was told: "I really don't know whether I had better fine you one or ten dollars; what's your idea about it?" Prisoner. "Your Honor, all I have to plead is that you will not set down *ought* in malice."

—Andrew Gregg, a Universalist preacher in Galesburg, Ill., is now 87 years of age, and fought at the battle of Plattsburg. He is in receipt of a pension of $100 per year, and is as active as ever.

—During the excitement in mining stocks at San Francisco, Mrs. Coit made $20,000, Mrs. Sheall, $30,000, and Mrs. Cox realized quite a fortune.

—A claim which arose under the Treaty of Washington was investigated at Hamilton, Canada, last week. A young man, a British subject, was forcibly detained by the American authorities during the late war, and has brought a claim against the United States Consul at that port. Mr. Burton, Q C, is retained on behalf of the American Government, and Mr. Barr on behalf of the British Government.

FOR GREELEY.

Raise your hats, you "Liberal" boys,
Clear well you throats for making noise,
And stretch your right arms freely!
We'll laugh at doubts and jangs at fears,
And give three earnest, ringing cheers
For honest Horace Greeley!

The Cincinnati Platform "takes,"
And ratified the Nation makes;
On this we all agree, sec;
And Cincinnati's nominee
Will be "the man," for true is he—
Hurrah for Horace Greeley!

Let party strife and party feud
Be dropped, and never be renewed,
From all such let us free be.
Let Morris and South shake hands—not fight—
And brethren be, for this is right,
And so says Horace Greeley!

While others laugh and poke their fun,
We'll work; and, when the victory's won,
These chaps will all at once be,
Those jokers soon will have "the blues,"
For o'er the world we'll flash the news
That we're elected Greeley!

Raise your hats, you "Liberal" boys,
Clear well your throats for making noise,
And stretch your right arms freely!
We'll laugh at doubts and laugh at fears,
And give three earnest, ringing cheers
For honest Horace Greeley!

CHICAGO, May 25. BELL.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

Mr. Murphy to Remain Another Week at the Academy.

A New Bill at the Globe—Change of Programme at Nixon's.

The Royal Yeddo Japanese Troupe —Another New Theatre.

Interesting Miscellaneous Musical and Dramatic News.

In Chicago.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A succession of crowded houses and hearty receipts have been the rule at the Academy during the past week. Mr. Murphy has appeared each night in "Help," and remains another week, continuing the piece on Monday and Tuesday nights. Wednesday afternoon a new bill is introduced, consisting of "Handy Andy," with Mr. Murphy and his elegant brogue, assisted by Miss Annie Lawrence, with whom he will sing a comic duet and dance a double Irish jig. Then follows the concert-room scene in "Help," in which our Mr. Murphy's strong specialties, and his performance coincides with a new farce called "Colored Help." Next week we are to enjoy the pleasure of another season of Aimee and her opera bouffe company, whose former appearance in Chicago, at the Academy of Music, was an event not soon to be forgotten. No one who witnessed the production of "Les Brigands," "La Perichole," the "Grand Duchess," the "Pont de Soupirs," etc., will be willing to miss a repetition of the delight.

THE WYNDHAM.

The Wyndham Company will bring out "Progress" this week at the Globe Theatre, together with their comic operetta of "Mephisto's Mission," in which Miss Annie Goodall appears to admirable advantage. "Progress" is one of the last and best of Robertson's comedies, and those who neglect to see Mr. Parselle in his immense role of Bunny-horse will miss one of the greatest character impersonations of the day. The cast embraces the cream of the company, and the orchestral programme includes the overture from "Crown Diamonds;" potpourri from "Hamlet," composed by Ambroise Thomas and dedicated to Miss Kellogg, who played, and sang for, it before performed in America; "Spring Waltzes," by Strauss; operatic selections, by Donizetti; "Hayseed" March, by George W. Morgan, of New York.

THE MINSTRELS.

At the West Side Opera House they announce a new bill for this week, the chief feature being the appearance of Johnson and Powers, who have heretofore gained great favor in Chicago. They commence the second part with their favorite act "Let Me Be," followed by a Sports of the Arena Try, by Arlington and Powers; "Psychology," by Cotton, Lang and Surridge; "Peppy Pepper Podge," by Arlington, Kemble, and Wood; Johnson and Powers in their Ethiopian eccentricities, and "The Cadger and the Cook," by Kemble, Cotton, Arlington, and others. Charley Howard, a celebrated impersonator of the old plantation darkey, is announced for next week.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Twenty-five thousand people, at a moderate calculation, have visited Nixon's Amphitheatre during the past week, the place being densely crowded every evening. While the afternoon performances, which are fully as complete and attractive, have been largely patronized by ladies and children. The entertainment has given the most unqualified satisfaction, and Prof. Nixon has made additions to his troupe which will serve to keep up the interest to the end of the season. Archer and Lee, the champion bareback riders of the world, will no doubt be a great card, and Mlle. Victorine, the great Spanish Rider, will also be a feature. Mlle. Victorine is a lady of rare beauty, and is a splendid horsewoman. Her act is a very graceful one, and will be a great attraction. Mlle. Victorine will appear in her act of Spanish Rider, and Mlle. Victorine and Mlle. Adelaide in their act of Double Trapeze. Mlle. Victorine will also appear in her act of Flying Trapeze. Mlle. Adelaide will appear in her act of Single Trapeze. Mlle. Victorine will also appear in her act of Single Trapeze. Mlle. Victorine will also appear in her act of Single Trapeze. Mlle. Victorine will also

THE CLARKE HOUSE.

Another Old Landmark About to Pass Away.

A Reminiscence of Chicago Thirty-Six Years Ago.

Henry B. Clarke's "Two Thousand Dollar Home."

A Prairie Home and Its Surroundings in 1836.

The Men and Matters of That Day, Etc., Etc.

Thirty-six years ago the Chicago residents were wont to refer to the terrace of cottages which we of to-day recently and correctly set forth as the pioneers of brick residences. We are removing the decayed city by whose walk that would be laded with fresh speech of the early day. Thirty-six years ago Henry B. Clarke was building a modest home on the lake shore. This was then very much covered over with overhanging by the commanding Beach Hotel, William D. Ogden had not yet built his palatial residence on half a mile north of the river, the street railroad knew only to the south, for the simple reason that there was no north, and the whole city covered a little more than a square mile. Such was the Chicago of thirty-six years ago. Mr. Clarke's house, which stood on the lake shore, a little north of the present Chicago Avenue, with its ample portico and broad, cottage-mansion, with its ample portico and broad, cottage-mansion, with its ample portico and broad, cottage-mansion

CITY REAL ESTATE.

(Continued from Eighth Page.)

SALE—TWO LOTS ON WESTERN-AV., Twenty second-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., Harrison-st.

SALE—ELEGANT STONE-FRONT RESIDENCE corner Prairie-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. JOHN C. DORE, 45 Madison-st.

SALE—10 FEET ON TWENTY FIFTH-ST., from Wallace and Sangamon, outside fire limits. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

SALE—RESIDENCES ON DESPLAINES, Ann, Fulton, Wabansia, and Peoria-sts., third ward, prices as low as No. 1 flooring mill. FRED-GOERT, 65 East Madison-st., Room 16.

SALE—AT A BARGAIN, IF TAKEN quickly, 4 lots on Burnside-st., between ins and Thirty fifth-sts.; the owner must ave money. Inquire of R. GRAY, Rooms 12 and 14, Madison.

SALE—SEVERAL PIECES OF CHOICE property, cheap and on easy terms. Houses and vacant lots in all parts of the city; also leased lots; have several farms to exchange for city property. Call at No. 1 Reaping mill. FRED-GOERT, 65 East Madison-st., Room 16.

SALE—$1,000 HOUSE AND LOT 25X125. Thirty-first-st. 50x120 Hurlbut-st. near Park. Small cash payment to parties suiting. Also brick house No. 127 Lake-st.

SALE—EXAMINE THIS LIST OF BARav., near Twenty-ninth-st., 100x151, $200 per

av., north of Thirty fifth-st., 25x100; $110

more, near Kenwood, 100x400; also, 50x100;

lot near Woodlawn-av., 100x180 $75 per foot. n Hyde Park, 100x200; $75 per foot. s or single, near Great Park and Wabash

ots at Englewood; monthly payments. STORRS & WARE, 278 Wabash-av.

SALE—BUSINESS CORNER ON WEST 24, 24x100; $6,000. Cash or on easy monthly. Also, lot 24x120 on Western-av., near $1,200. E. F. ADAMS & CO., 163 West

SALE—2 LOTS ON COOLIDGE-ST., BE- Wood and Lincoln-sts.; steide fire limits. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

SALE—GOOD FRAME RESIDENCE, 40-foot lot, on Prairie-av., near Twenty-first. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

SALE—2 LOTS ON QUINN-ST., OUTSIDE fire limits; $600 each. F. A. BRAGG & CO., Harrison-st.

SALE—25 FEET ON THIRTY-FIRST-ST., ning eighty houses. F. A. BRAGG & CO., Harrison-st.

SALE—10 FEET ON NORTH WELLS-ST. Cor. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Har-

SALE—80 FEET SOUTHEAST CORNER and Polk-sts. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 Harrison-st.

SALE—ORLEANS—28 FEET NORTH WEST of Monroe-st. Wells-sts. F. A. BRAGG & East Harrison-st.

SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY- sts., good brick, and 50 ft cheap. Wabash, Twenty-first and Rhodes, Prairie-av., near Hoyne, elegant residence, 9x ft, Michigan-av., north Eighteenth-st., cheap for cash, or part on time. Corner of Thirty-first-st. & Wabash, 278 Wabash-av.

SALE—ON WARREN-AV., A FIRST-CLASS ry and Basement House. Also, a number of sub-cellar and all modern improvements on. Apply to W. ELKIT, 243 Warren-av.

SALE—WORKMEN SECURE THESE $100 on Chicago avenue, near Larrabee, 10 feet Rock well, $200. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 183 Clark-st.

SALE—NORTH SIDE WAKE UP—CHOICE on Halsted-st., between Division and Oak- ces; easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 183 Clark-st.

SALE—YOU MAY LOSE THESE LOTS Sunday—Erie-st., near Lincoln, $1,100; First-at., $1,000; easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, Madison-st.

SALE — SOMETHING TO SUIT—COT- and lot (12) Cicero court, near Harrison, residential east terms; $1 goodorder. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 183 West Madison-st.

SALE—BEST BARGAIN IN CHICAGO—, 7 rooms, 7 years' lease, 7 minutes' ride Monday. R. G. GOODWILLIE, Madison-st.

SALE—SEVERAL GREAT BARGAINS IN st lots both inside and outside the fire limits. ts, between Hoyne and Leavitt. rson-av., between Reuben and Paulina, ue av., between Hoyne and Leavitt. ridsdale, near Southport-av., between Lincoln and Ashland-avs., between Robey and Wolcott-avs., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts., between Loomis and Laflin. ge lots on Halsted-st. south of the city. BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 Centre-av. (after June 1, at 225 W. Madison-st.)

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT OCONOMOWOC, WIS. A DEhighly summer residence, with 300 feet frontage on Lake La Belle. One of the most beautiful 201 houses in the West, and will be sold at cost, on medium terms. Also a number of choice lots. For ediate possession given. J. EMALIE WARNER, 615 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY— 120 ft frontfng west on Central Park, near Lake- st. A first-class location. Deal will double in a few days. $4,000, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, or rent liquired. WILLIS M. HITT, Real Estate Agent, 423 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A VERY NICE 7 new cottage house, with two acres of elegant land, for $4,500, on monthly payments. O. G. STOUGH, 204 Stat-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN ACRE property in the market if taken soon, the W 1 of Lot 28, 12, C. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY O. S. HUBBARD, JR., NO. 70 South Canal-st.—By the acre. Blocks of 5 acres each of the Kinsbury Farm in Riverside. The choicest suburban property in the market. O. S. HUBBARD, Jr.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—20 ACRES ON EGAN- av., near cotton manufactory; will divide and sell to actual settlers. BENJ. PARK & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 167 Washington-st., over Bank of Commerce.

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FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR CORNELL, AND 40 acres near South Chicago. Very cheap. JOS. B. CHANLER, 162 Wabash-av. Office hours: at Residence, 3 to 4.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—3 CHOICE lots, $250 each. Very long time and 7 per cent. R. GOODWILLIE, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE, WE OFFER THE BEST LOTS near station and Normal School at lower prices and easier terms than any suburb possessing our advantages, quick reading to lake shore at 45 less than has been sold for in same locality. Call at once, as once. JOHN C. DORE, 45 Madison-st. Office hours: Afternoon, 2 to 6.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR ty-first-st; $60 per ft. Michigan-av east front 50 feet, $40 per ft. Michigan-av, south of Hodgins and Public-av, at Thirty-seventh-st, ed bargain; 132 feet, Vincennes near Forty- 200 feet, Rhodes near Forty-third-st. A ble home, in a rural neighborhood, not far ake shore; terms moderate. 217 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—3 OR 4 ROOMS SUITABLE ge; cheap. Furnished or unfurnished. 7 Throop-st.

FOR SALE—WEST OF UNION ROAD, ON ood, with house for gentleman. Inquire at 1 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN JUST LOCATED (Chicago, desires the society of a lady, and pro- a correspondence that need only lead to an in- ce in the future; are mutually satisfactory; 24 16, Tribune office

FOR SALE—IF MRS. MARY SMITH I- IN s city, she will please call at 56 and 58 Adams MINER CHESTER & SON, 78 West Jackson-st.

PERSONAL—I YOUNG BACHELOR, WHO s retired to make Chicago his home, is desir- settle down and with some young lady to go ether and be with some young woman for life; y without reasonable rance; money not an object. ge, with a view to matrimony. Address N 20 ribune office.

PERSONAL—"FLIGHT OF EYE" ALL IS known. Don't write again. LIGHT OF EYES.

PERSONAL—F. WHITE AGAIN; NOTHING ing but what I will make my statements agree- give address that I can answer. Direct as

PERSONAL—WILL WILLIAM JAIR, WITH York Rose, hotel, please call on JOHN M. 189 South Peoria-st.

PERSONAL—A. J. DEWITT IS REQUESTED TO all at office 131 West Twelfth-st., between 10 and

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES DESIRING A first-class reed organ should have one made to or- Call and see it at the Michel-or Cabinet Organ Factory, 61 East Indiana-st. thereby getting exactly what is wanted, the style of case as well as in quantity and quality of tones.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, A Hallett & Davis piano. Address Y X, Tribune Branch office.

FOR SALE—THE BEST NEW PIANO FOR the least money ever offered in this city; also several second handed pianos very low, or will rent for $5 per month. 251 Park-av.

I WANT TO BUY A GOOD SECOND-HAND piano; state maker, price, and where can be seen. PIANO, 787 Wabash-av.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—REPAIR- ing and tuning promptly attended to; piano hammer leather for sale, at the Chicago piano factory, No. 2.2 East Randolph-st. J. PEBTORS.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

(Continued from Eighth Page.)

TO RENT—BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and House Renting Agency, 245 West Madison-st.

HOUSES—SOUTH DIVISION.

Two-story and basement brick house, with 10 rooms; all modern conveniences; rent $50 per month.

Two-story dwellable two-story frame house, in good repair; 10 rooms; rent $30 per month.

Two-story and basement brick house, on Michigan-av., near Madison-st., completely furnished; 13 rooms; rent $100 per month.

Two-story and basement brick house, on Throop-st., completely furnished; 10 rooms and bath; rent $50 per month.

Two-story frame house, in first-class repair, on Throop-st., near Thirty-second-st.; 8 rooms; rent $25 per month.

Two-story and basement brick building, 24x80 feet, with engine and boiler; rent $40 per month.

Store and dwelling, on Archer-av., near Thirty-second-st., with all modern conveniences

POLITICAL.

Dan Voorhees Explains his Position to His Constituents.

Formation of a Liberal Reform Party in Livingston County, Ill.

Ratification of the Cincinnati Movement by the Democracy of Des Moines County, Iowa.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 25.—Hon. D. W. Voorhees addressed an assemblage of about 3,000 persons in the Court House square this evening. The following is the substance of his speech:

I think kind Providence that I see once more in the midst of my neighbors, and that, too, face to face with them, I am permitted to speak for myself. I thank you, too, for the warm affection with which you have welcomed me home. Now, as heretofore, you shelter me with your unabated confidence from the blows of my assailants. Here, at least, is one spot of clear sky, and the quiet rays of good omen are shining over our heads. One of the highest duties of a representative is to render an account of his official conduct to those whose agent and servant he is. This obligation I have always met in the past, and I am here again to meet it to-night. I believe in the will and the power of the people, and if I have betrayed or deceived them, let them condemn without hesitation and without mercy. If, on the other hand, I have been faithful to the principles on which you have elected me five times to Congress, I know that I will not appeal to you in vain to stand by my side and uphold the cause which is yours as well as mine. I do not speak as a candidate before you for any office, either now or hereafter, but rather as one who cherishes your respect and confidence as above all price, and who will defend his rights to them under all circumstances and to the utmost extremity.

For nearly ten years I have represented a noble, brave, intelligent constituency. I have been sustained by you in sunshine and in storm, because I distinctly advocated and firmly adhered to certain principles of government which I thought to be right, and opposed others which I thought to be wrong. The Democracy of this district agree with me on these questions, or they would not have voted for me. A man in public life is tried by the principles he advocates, and to which he has devoted his life. If my constituents have become personally attached to me, it is because of the consistent record I have made in accordance with their own solemn and conscientious convictions of right and duty. This is the only true and firm basis for the concord and scruple by between an intelligent and honest people and their representative. You and I have been united in doctrine, and, hence, we have been united in heart and action.

Democrats of Vigo County, Democrats of the Sixth District, with whom I have so often struggled, against heavy odds and through weary toil, to hard won victories, have I, since we last met, by word or act, been false to the high trust you have placed in my hands? Let your own action I am here to answer, and in making that answer I have neither epithet nor abuse to hurl at my adversaries. It is unnecessary for me to speak of truth of my position, and, consequently, my temper is better than theirs. They who are conscious of being in the wrong, of having a sanity first, and, destitute of argument, they at once resort to denunciation and slander.

As to the imputations that have been cast on my motives in regard to my recent speech in Congress against the nomination of Mr. Greeley by the Democratic party, I say they receive no reply from me—they need none here; and if the whole tenor of my life will not silence such aspersions the words would. I need simply add that a man that a public man cannot be killed except by his own faults. If he is free from blame he will be lightened people more than anything else. Tried by this standard, Horace Greeley instantly repels every Democrat in the United States. What is he for and what is he against at this time?

One of the living, issues that came before Congress during the whole of the present session is Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill. It establishes by law and enforces with heavy penalties of fine damages, and imprisonment, the absolute and unqualified equality of the blacks with the whites in every school house, seminary, college, church, tavern, boarding-house, railroad car, steamboat, theatre, circus, or stage coach in the United States. After a long contest and much debate, this most odious measure, injurious to both races, passed the Senate on two different occasions. Senators Morton and Pratt both voting for it on the ayes and nays. I thought of making an issue against these two Senators before the people of Indiana during the coming canvass, on account of these votes, which they are grossly misrepresented the sentiments and wishes of the people of the State; but Mr. Greeley warmly indorses this measure, and if I supported him, how could I censure the Indiana Senators?

A bill substantially the same as that which passed the Senate and has been before the House for months past, and the Democratic members, under the lead on that subject of that very able, reliable and upright statesman, Chas. A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, have resorted to every way known to parliamentary law to prevent the passage. Mr. Greeley is so much in favor of the principles it contains, that within ten days after his nomination he went into a negro church at Poughkeepsie, New York, and there declared them on his own with special emphasis in behalf of mixed schools. What harmony will there be between the entire Democratic side of the House in Congress, and their candidate, if he should be nominated at Baltimore, on the point of equality in schools? Let me call the especial attention of the poor and laboring classes to this working of the must pay on the common schools; you cannot send your children away, as a rich man can. This kind of legislation making it obligatory on you to send your children with the negroes. I would provide for both, but apart from each other. I would deprive no human being of the opportunity for learning; but, if history has recorded any one lesson for our warning in more striking colors than any other, it is the strife which has followed close contact and social mixture of different races. Such a policy elevates neither, and degrades both.

Mr. Voorhees then took up the question of the Tariff, and asked if it was a live issue or not at this time? For years past no change has been engendered, and the laboring people of this country have been hoping for a reduction of the high protective tariff and taxation on all the necessaries of life. The Democratic members and Senators in Congress have been earnestly struggling to obtain this reduction. Mr. Greeley, on the other hand, has labored, in season and out of season, for more than a quarter of a century, to fasten all the principles of the protective system on industry of the land. The public opinion which has culminated in such legislation is more the offspring of his life-time work than of any other man in America. The farmers, the mechanics, and the laboring classes generally, are now paying over to these lords of the protective system of monopolies of the country, not one dollar of which goes into the public treasury—all of which is the clear gain of the favored few at the expense of labor. This appalling fact has been again and again demonstrated, year after year, in Congress and out of it, and through weary toil and struggle, united. We, as Democrats, have denounced this vast system of plunder, from the birth of our party to the present hour. We have fought the Republican party, inch by inch, upon it. We have placed in the platforms of the years, as shown that every Democratic Congress pressed and enforced labor of this goodly land pays enough in the increased cost of living, owing to the high protective tariff, to liquidate the national debt—not a dollar of which is ever applied to that or to any other public purpose. Yet we are now asked to support for the Presidency one of the most bitter and unscrupulous enemies, "Ye shall know them by their fruits," pledged by their public record to the very principles of Greeley's life, to the very principles and conduct of Greeley to win the favor of any class of the American people, except the favored few who fatten on the public robbery.

But how does he stand on the issues that vitally affect the South at this time? He urges the enactment of the Ku Klux law, by which the whole people of the South, on any negro's word, laid in prisons or driven into exile. He has just written a letter of acceptance to the Cincinnati platform to define his position. Does he say that horrible law ought to be repealed? Does he say he will oppose such legislation in the future? Nothing of this is found in his letter. If the South is to be oppressed and ruined in all her interests, who is more responsible for it than Greeley? He advocated all the worst places of military reconstruction, and when Andrew Johnson attempted to shield the people of the South from further disaster, Mr. Greeley demanded his impeachment with a fe-rocity disgraceful to any man. When Mr. Johnson was acquitted he charged every one of the Republican Senators who voted for acquittal with corrupt and dishonest motives, and some of them with having received bribes in money. Can the South trust such a nature as this? Can the American people be induced to make such a man President? Can the Democratic party nominate or vote for him and still command the respect of the world?

But it is urged that Mr. Greeley is in favor of universal amnesty, and therefore the South should support him. Does he not know that for our candidate a far better man in every other respect than Mr. Greeley, who is also for amnesty? It is overwhelmingly conceded that the leading Democrats have always been opposed to all political disabilities growing out of the war, but there is a limit to the extent of that opposition. Time and Congress have amnestied nearly everybody, and it is a question over which the President will have to pass. The veto must be given by Congress. But Mr. Greeley has never even been unconditional amnesty. He has always coupled it with odious and injurious conditions. The absolute equality of the negro with the white man in the social circle, in the jury box, in legislation, in the halls of Congress and executive, negro Governors, and negro Governors, and the consequent rule and degradation of the whites, are the features of Mr. Greeley's amnesty. Has he retracted? Has he asked for its repeal? Nothing of the kind. The Democratic party cannot indorse its hostility to it. No. But Mr. Greeley went farther in his notions, that the Federal Government may tonally destroy local self-government. In the days of Republican and Democratic wars, blows and cuffs which a spaniel receives? For my own part, I will not. From my mother's breast I drew in no cash spirit of cringing humility.

But if the tone and temper of that Convention were hostile to the Democratic party, how shall I characterize the nomination? It was in my own seat, at my desk in the House, when it was announced that Horace Greeley had been nominated for President. In my astonishment I turned to me that he, or the man who had nominated him, would have the brazen audacity to expect Democratic support. I did indeed count disciples of the Christian religion would turn away from their faith in an hour and worship Mahomet as the Prophet of God. I exclaimed to myself and my friends about me that the unexpected folly of the Convention at Cincinnati had completely ruined it, and that the road to victory, and to the restoration of good Government. I knew General Grant would be nominated at Philadelphia, and that the Republican party would be torn in twain, each wing under a powerful radical leader,—one the founder of the party, whose name is indissolubly linked into existence, and have filled the statute books with the corrupt legislation now to be found there; the other a product of the war, and ignorant of the principles of Government, and in the hands of the most reckless and unscrupulous managers of political cabals known since the reign of Charles I. I had heard that a house divided against itself could not stand, and I saw in the union of my political adversary divided, and knew from the rules of the most wise and ancient philosophers that it must fall. Why should I not? Was not the house divided against itself, and I saw no reason why it should be. I know we have votes enough to beat the Republican party, fairly divided. I believe we could beat Grant with a pure statesman, even if he were alone in the field. (Cries of "Hurrah for Voorhees!") But we have been confronted by a candidate who had not advocated and indorsed his entire policy, as Mr. Greeley has.

I was not bowed down when I heard from Cincinnati. My face was rather lifted up and brightened with hope. I went home and wrote and telegraphed, in the tone in which I am talking now, taking it for granted that Israel would go to her tents, and that Greeley would be defeated. I recalled the fact that Mr. Lincoln was elected, because two Democrats were running, and I was convinced that we could do the same thing for success than we had known since Pierce, twenty years ago. The path of duty and policy was the same; our principles and policy now adopted; they were identical.

You cannot imagine the feelings with which I saw certain unofficial newspapers hauling down the Democratic names at their mastheads, and placing instead the name of one who has more fairly earned, most fully enjoys, the hostility and aversion of the Democratic party than any other man in the United States. That, as history is a strong statement, while Morton, Grant, and their confederates are in existence. Immortal history, however, will remember it. For thirty years, commencing far back, when these gray heads before me were black and young, and continuing till within the last three weeks, there has been no form of coarse, brutal, and infamous assault which Horace Greeley has not made on the Democratic party in the aggregate, in detail, in mass, and individually. His malevolence has been unceasing, unsparing, and universal. He has ranged everywhere for objects of his hatred to call our foremost men, like Horatio Seymour, States, villains, and traitors. He has also singled out each one of the people to denounced them as ignorant, sordid, and vicious for selecting Democratic officials. One of his special outlines, for years, has been to assail the constituents of gentlemen who voted against his heroics in Congress. Our own extensive and important district affords a striking case in point because I represented it, and always denounced his favorite theories. In his estimation, a majority of this district, comprising and extending nearly 900 miles up and down one of the oldest, wealthiest and most cultivated valleys west of the Alleghanies, was composed of fools wallowing in the mire, because they do not look at public questions as he does, and elect a man to office of his choice. I ask you, my fellow-citizens, to make such a man the Democratic candidate for President, I would feel that I had indeed betrayed you.

But let us still closer examine Mr. Greeley, as a proposed Democratic candidate. I do not object to his being a candidate. He is certainly the best embodiment of the principles of Radicalism living. Republicans can vote for him with unanimity. He is also an older and far abler Republican than Grant. He was a violent Republican when Grant was a Democrat in the St. Louis. I would not object to the party, but how can mine support him? Sometimes a man is supported for a special office on personal grounds, simply because he is an amiable and worthy man, with good qualifications for the position. Such motives, however, never governed the choice of a President who, to a vast extent, shapes the whole policy of the Government for the time being. I, therefore, must, however, in Mr. Greeley's personal traits and peculiarities to commend him for the high position to which he aspires. On the contrary, I can not personally movement to fill the office of Chief Magistrate of this mighty Government was never more unfitted, in connection with its history, by the distinguished sentiments are mentioned in connection with that lofty station. Their principles determine the subjects of an enlightened people more than anything else. Tried by this standard, Horace Greeley instantly repels every Democrat in the United States. What is he for and what is he against at this time?

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